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15 DEC SOVIET-U.S. ARMS NEGOTIATIONS SESSION

LD151408 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Geneva, 15 Dec, TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held their plenary meeting here today.

U.S. 'SINCERITY' ON ARMS TALKS QUESTIONED

PM151415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "'Let's Recount All Our Weapons'"]

[Text] New York, 8 Dec -- The New York TIMES has published an article entitled "Let's Recount All Our Weapons" by the eminent U.S. military specialist T. Gervasi which casts serious doubt on the sincerity of the Washington administration in its approach to the talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

Noting that the "pseudo-zero option" proposed by R. Reagan violates the principle of parity and equal security, the author writes in particular: "Our President has demanded a limitation of existing Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons without a similar reduction in our own nuclear arsenal. That proposal is unjust."

However, the gamble is that if it is declined in Geneva the President will tell the hundreds of thousands of Europeans taking part in demonstrations against the Pershing II missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles that he has "tried to prevent their deployment but now there is nothing left for him but to set about implementing his projected plan."

To lend some semblance of justice to his proposal, Gervasi continues, the U.S. President stated that the Soviet Union has more medium-range nuclear weapons than we do and that they present a new threat.

President Reagan, Gervasi continues, has refused to compare all the medium-range nuclear weapon delivery facilities of the NATO countries with the similar delivery vehicles possessed by the Soviet Union. According to the article's author, in his 18 November speech this year the U.S. President did not include among the NATO forces, in particular, Britain's 64 Polaris A-3 missiles, France's 18 ground-based SSBS S-2 missiles and 80 M-20 missiles aboard submarines, and hundreds of aircraft belonging to NATO countries. According to the U.S. military specialist's calculations, NATO has an approximately 50-percent advantage over the Warsaw Pact in terms of numbers of nuclear warheads in Europe.

Does the Soviet SS-20 missile present any new threat? Gervasi asks, and answers himself: No! Does the United States have "an equivalent deterrent?" Yes! Back in 1957 the United States had the Thor and Jupiter missiles and it now has the Poseidon missiles and several hundred aircraft carrying nuclear weapons.

Who was the first to deploy tactical nuclear weapons? We were! Gervasi continues. The Honest John and Corporal missiles and 280mm guns were adopted by the NATO countries in 1953. The Russians deployed their first nuclear weapons in this class only in 1957.

We are perfectly well aware, the author stresses, that the United States does not need the Pershing II and cruise missiles. The whole point is simply that the military industry wants to produce them.

Warning of the danger of a nuclear arms race fraught with the threat of a world nuclear conflict, Gervasi writes: Neither side can start a war in Europe without risking suicide. If the United States is really interested in arms control, it should set about transferring its military industry to a civilian footing and abolishing the incentive to produce new weapons which are turning the world into an even more dangerous place for us to live.

SOVIET EDITOR CITED ON 'MISSILE OFFER'

FM160933 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Cor Groeneweg dispatch: "Soviet Missile Offer Surprises Chamber Members"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- The Soviet Union is prepared to go further than merely freezing the number of nuclear weapons targeted on Europe. If NATO were to scrap its new program for 572 new missiles based on the December 1979 dual decision, then the Soviet Union, as well as halting the deployment of new SS-20 missiles, would dismantle "a few hundred" of its own missiles. And these would not only be the obsolete SS-4 and SS-5 missiles.

A Netherlands parliamentary delegation was informed of this yesterday in a conversation with PRAVDA Chief Editor Afanasyev, who is also a member of the CPSU Central Committee and is described as a party ideologist.

The delegation was unanimous in its view that yesterday's announcement was new, although it immediately added that the announcement would have to be further elaborated in talks today with high-ranking defense officials and with Foreign Minister Gromyko, among others. If what the PRAVDA editor said is true then it is "world news," delegation member Brinkhorst (Democrats 1966) said in Moscow yesterday evening, particularly because the offer goes further than the impression which the Russians have been giving until now -- that they do not want to consider the dismantling of the SS-20, but would only contemplate withdrawing them behind the Urals.

According to the delegation members, another new feature was that Afanasyev also spoke of two Russian zero options which could be distilled from the offer made by President Brezhnev in Bonn recently. The first zero option is that the Russians would freeze all medium-range systems (moratorium). The delegation members found this clarification by Afanasyev new, because he was speaking about all systems -- not just about the SS-20, but also about the Russian aircraft equipped with nuclear weapons, such as the Backfire. Until now it has been thought that the Russians did not wish to include these aircraft in the negotiations.

Afanasyev formulated the second zero option as the Russian willingness to achieve in the arms limitation negotiations in Geneva the banning of short-range tactical arms the so-called battlefield weapons (nuclear artillery and so on), as well as freezing the numbers of medium-range weapons. Together these options could then lead to a nuclear-free Europe. We are prepared to talk about all of this, but also about the subsidiary elements, and we realize that compromises must be reached, said Afanasyev, who also spoke to the Netherlands press accompanying the delegation.

PRAVDA CITES USSR DELEGATE TO MBFR TALKS

PM160955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch: "For a Realistic Approach"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Dec -- The Hofburg Palace emptied after midday today. The 25th round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended. A plenary session was held on its final day, which was addressed by Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation. He summed up the results of the round, pointing out that, unfortunately, not a single agreed and established provision has been entered on the credit side of the talks. Not one of the key aspects of the problem of reducing armed forces and arms has been resolved. The West did not display the necessary readiness to seek just and mutually acceptable solutions.

In realizing the vitally important task of improving the international situation, strengthening peace and eliminating military-political confrontation and the danger of war, the Soviet representative declared, the socialist countries attached and now attach great significance to the Vienna talks. Their significance and the need to overcome the impasse which has arisen at the talks were recently reaffirmed during the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the FRG and at the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Foreign Ministers.

Proceeding from the historically evolved approximate equilibrium of forces between East and West in central Europe and the inadmissibility of upsetting it, the socialist countries considered and now consider it sensible and possible to reach agreement on measures for a mutual radical or -- initially, at least -- partial lowering of the level of dangerous confrontation in the agreed region, given strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to each sides' security. All the proposals which the socialist countries have put forward in Vienna are aimed at achieving precisely this aim.

After setting forth these proposals in a generalized form, the leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out that they contain all the most important components of a first agreement and create a real basis making it possible to proceed to the formulation of the text of that agreement. It strikes us as an important matter to begin this work, particularly as there is a whole range of issues on which there exists mutual understanding or the substantial proximity of the sides' positions.

Guided by the desire to help overcome the impasse and make progress at the talks, the Soviet delegation jointly with the GDR, Polish and CSSR delegations submitted an official proposal, as of the start of the next round, to begin practical work on the text of the agreement and, to that end, to set up an editorial working group.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW ON NATO MEETINGS, KAMPUCHEA

PM151127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] At the December 1921 9th All-Russian Congress of Soviets, V.I. Lenin delivered a report on the republic's domestic and foreign policy, in which he said: "...we will make every effort to protect future peace and will not balk at major concessions and sacrifices to uphold this peace.

"But there is a limit beyond which we cannot go. We will not allow peace treaties to be flouted and we will not allow attempts to disrupt our peaceful work."

The six decades that have elapsed since those words were spoken have confirmed most incontrovertibly that for the CPSU and the Soviet state and for our people the defense of world peace is not a tactic nor an activity dictated by considerations of short-term expediency, but their immutable strategy. The party is devoting all its energy to implementing the peace program for the eighties, put forward by its 26th congress, which serves the vital interests of all the world's peoples.

Following an Unchanging Course

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in Bonn on 25 November that mankind is currently at a crucial point in its development and said: It is a question of what mankind will bring to the third millennium. Everything depends on the solution of the two main problems -- the question of war and peace and the rate of social progress. However, while displaying due vigilance, one must not overdramatize the situation. The course of the aggressive forces, above all the United States and NATO, is encountering growing resistance in the West and in the East.

The world public saw L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as a peace mission in the fullest and highest sense of the word. There is constant interest in the concept of Europe put forward by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state during his visit to the FRG -- the concept of a nuclear-free Europe, free from all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. More and more millions of people are realizing that the Soviet proposals aimed at curtailing nuclear arms in Europe and easing international tension accord with the interests of the European peoples and the peoples of the whole world.

The Soviet Union is filled with steely determination to ensure that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe produce concrete results. Soviet people have both the political will for this and the readiness to hold talks in such a way as to justify the peoples' expectations.

In present conditions states' joint or parallel efforts to restore a climate of detente are acquiring greater significance than ever before.

The Soviet Union is operating shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal countries of the socialist community in the struggle to strengthen peace. The friendly visit to Hungary by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was further confirmation of this. The sides noted with satisfaction that the talks had confirmed the unanimity on all questions discussed and would serve to intensify fraternal friendship and develop all-around cooperation between the USSR and Hungary. The unshakable desire of the USSR and Hungary to tirelessly strengthen the unity, unbreakable alliance and international cohesion of the socialist community states within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and to continue active, concerted foreign policy activity was reaffirmed.

It is the USSR's constant desire to comprehensively develop relations with countries and peoples who have chosen the path of free, independent development.

In the last few days a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been paying an official friendly visit to India.

For decades relations between the Soviet Union and India have developed fruitfully in an atmosphere of friendship and trust and are in embodiment of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The Soviet-Indian treaty, signed 10 years ago, which L.I. Brezhnev graphically compared to the trunk of a mighty tree sprouting more and more agreements on ties, exchanges and collaboration, is a principled and lasting basis for dynamic, multifaceted Soviet-Indian cooperation. Soviet people highly value the substantial contribution made by India's peace-loving foreign policy, based on nonalignemnt, to preserving international peace and security. Growing cooperation between the USSR and India is a very substantial factor in strengthening peace throughout the world and particularly in Asia, where forces sowing the seeds of conflicts and striving to implement their hegemonist designs are keeping up their dangerous activity. The traditional friendship betwen the two great peoples is strengthening even more during the Soviet parliamentarians' visit.

NATOites in a Flap

The U.S. politicians have their hands full, so to speak. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who has already been to Turkey, will very soon be visiting certain other European countries. Secretary of State Haig is off on a seven-country tour -- from Pakistan to Morocco. General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has gone to Japan. The U.S. press does not disguise the fact that this activity is prompted by a desire to make the U.S. allies cough up even more for the arms race and to increase military preparations even more.

The epicenter of this dangerous activity is the North Atlantic alliance.

In the West last week was called "Atlantic Week." A whole series of conferences and meetings was held at NATO's Brussels headquarters, ending with sessions of the aggressive bloc's council.

The Brussels meetings confirmed that the transatlantic strategists' chief preoccupation is the desire to step up military preparations and accelerate (despite the talks going on in Geneva), preparations to deploy the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe while at the same time continuing to build up conventional arms.

Not only was the Europeans' growing desire for peace ignored, plans were formulated to crush the peoples' resistance to the transformation of Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear firing ground. Weinberger, so, for example, the U.S. agency UPI reported, demanded that the U.S. allies "launch an offensive against the protest movement against nuclear weapons in Western Europe." NATO Secretary General Luns also urged the alliance to "deal with the peace movements."

Succumbing to U.S. pressure, scorning the peoples' desire for detente and ignoring the increasing financial difficulties due to the arms race, the participants in the Brussels meetings took a new step on the dangerous path. They set a course toward further building up military expenditure and increasing arms production. Let us confine ourselves to one example.

As is known, NATO forces alone currently have more than 16,000 tanks. Moreover, there are around 1,500 U.S. tanks and 6,500 tanks belonging to West European NATO countries stockpiled in Europe.

Now it has been decided in Brussels to provide the forces with an extra 400 main battle tanks and 850 other armored vehicles in 1982. Some 1,400 new antitank missile systems will also come into service. This is further evidence of the way Washington is brandishing the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat" and is endeavoring to lead its allies along the adventurist path of achieving military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

The NATO Council followed Washington's lead on the question of deploying the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The 1981 "Atlantic Week" introduced another dangerous element into the current international situation: The NATO countries' foreign ministers signed a protocol admitting Spain as a member of the North Atlantic bloc. Obviously this decision deeply contradicts the basic trends of present-day development.

For a long time the socialist countries and the world public have opposed the expansion of military-political alliances while advocating the simultaneous disbandment of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. It is also well known that the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution urging the "disbandment of existing military alliances and, as a first step, efforts to refrain from actions leading to the extension of existing military groupings." In Spain itself broad strata of the people resolutely oppose the motherland's becoming a plaything in Washington's hands.

The struggle continues, however. There are growing protests in Spain, whose patriots realize that their country is being pushed onto a train which others, intending to avoid disaster, would like to get off. Obviously resistance will grow in the NATO countries also, since the imposed decision has to be ratified by the bloc countries' parliaments. Recent reports from the Netherlands are evidence of this.

This year's NATO meeting in Brussels reflected the growing contradictions within this creation of imperialist policy. There is a growing realization that Washington is relegating the alliance participants to the role of pawns by unceremoniously forcing on them the deployment of its new nuclear missiles and infringing on the allies' other national interests.

For the first time in all NATO's 32-year history, the bloc's Military Planning Committee was unable to adopt a concluding document, since members of the committee refused to meet halfway the present Greek Government, which, protecting its country's interests, insisted on the inclusion in the document of a provision guaranteeing nonaggression by NATO members against each other (a reference to the strained relations between Greece and Turkey).

The policy of the bloc, which its American bosses have turned into an instrument for implementing their own selfish designs, is increasingly obviously in contradiction to the national interests of the countries involved in NATO. By no means does this signify, however, that the bloc's activity is becoming less dangerous to universal peace.

Galvanizing the Survivors

The surviving ringleaders of the Pol Pot regime and their masters have resorted to a new maneuver: the disbandment of the so-called "Communist Party of Kampuchea" has been announced. The Kampuchean people, like the peoples of other countries in Indochina, know very well the face of this so-called "party." Created through the instrumentality of Beijing and obediently following its instructions, this organization was turned into an instrument for implementing the Maoists' hegemonist designs.

The blood of approximately 3 million innocent Kampuchean citizens who were eliminated is on the hands of the butchers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and their associates.

Kampuchean patriots threw out this bloody gang. Liberated Kampuchea, healing its grave wounds with the help of its true friends, has advanced confidently along the path of national and social rebirth. This has enraged the camp of the Kampuchean people's enemies. The enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] continue their machinations around it. The Chinese hegemonists, American imperialists and renegades like Sihanouk and Son Sann, who was once in Sihanouk's government, are pooling their efforts against the PRK. Since the Pol Pot gang, which has compromised this whole variegated "coalition" too much, has clearly become a hindrance, they have decided to "disband" it. Characteristically, this trick was played after a visit to Beijing by Pol Pot.

The idea is, by means of this subterfuge, to clear the way for the creation of some kind of "coalition government" outside the PRK with the participation of Sihanouk, Son Sann and also some Pol Pot supporters and then to try to "transport" it to Kampuchea. Sihanouk, as is known, offers his services to anyone prepared to "buy" him, while Son Sann, off to the United States, is soliciting assistance from Washington.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that Beijing and Washington are behind the scenes in this venture, but something else is surprising. A conference of the ASEAN countries foreign ministers has just ended in Thailand. It examined the question of prospects for forming a "coalition government of Kampuchea" and even of its location. Singapore's proposal on creating such a "government" was supported by the ministers. The press reports that in this connection Thailand is asking Beijing for "assistance." Judging from newspaper reports, the question of granting that puppet conglomeration weapons was also considered. But who actually told the ASEAN countries to concern themselves with questions like this? It looks odd when a group of third countries knocks together for a sovereign state some kind of government which suits them. Is this not interference in another state's internal affairs? Is it not also clear that this course is only playing into the hands of those who wish to light the flames of war on Indochinese soil once again and at the same time to draw the ASEAN countries into the web of hegemonist dependence?

It is not surprising that considerable differences came to light between the participants in that conference in Thailand. As is clear from press reports Indonesia, in particular, has reservations on this question. The Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA wrote the other day: "Beijing's 'godsons' are so thickly stained with the blood of millions of Kampucheans that all their earlier attempts to whitewash themselves have proved unsuccessful, and because of their reputation as butchers of the Kampuchean people they hinder efforts of the United States and China to knock together a so-called 'coalition government,' in which Washington and Beijing intend to include, apart from Pol Pot supporters, the leaders of the reactionary Khmer emigres. That is why it has been decided to adopt the 'radical measure' of a complete change of label." This entire venture, MERDEKA noted, is only the latest attempt to mislead the world public and prolong the days of the dying criminal clique.

As for the free people of Kampuchea, having chosen once and for all the road of independence and progress, they are confidently following it, strengthening their beloved state.

BREZHNEV, HAMMER VIEW SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD161154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev recieved in the Kremlin today Armand Hammer, prominent representative of U.S. Business circles and chairman of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum, at the latter's request.

During the talk, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that there can be no basis for mutual relations between such powers as the USSR and the United States other than full equality, strict observance of the principle of equitable security, the consideration of each other's legitimate interests and mutual advantage. Their relations not only affect the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, but to an an even greater extent, they determine whether world peace will be preserved. The main thing here is not to allow the flywheel of the nuclear arms race to spin at full strength. The fact that in Washington, too, they talk at times about this could be welcomed. Unfortunately, however, things over there move in another direction.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev positively evaluated the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. talks on restricting nuclear arms in Europe and expressed the hope that if both sides conduct them in a constructive spirit, proceeding from the principles of equality and equitable security, the most important problem of strengthening peace in Europe will be solved.

Comrade Brezhnev also came out in favor of developing Soviet-U.S. bilateral relations in various walks of life on the basis of equality, mutual respect and mutual advantage.

Hammer expressed full agreement with this and stressed his intention to continue making a practical contribution to this, which is important for both nations.

Armand Hammer warmly congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his forthcoming 75th birthday and wished him new successes in the tireless struggle for lasting world peace.

Aleksandrov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the talk.

MINEWORKERS TU PROTESTS U.S. REFUSAL OF VISA

PM151505 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Statement by Coal Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee"]

[Text] The American authorities have committed yet another discriminatory act vis-a-vis the Soviet trade unions. The State Department has refused a visa to a representative of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union who was invited to Washington to an international symposium on problems of miners' work safety. The Soviet delegate was deprived of the opportunity of taking part in an important meeting devoted to working out long-term guidelines for preventing injuries at work and occupational diseases in the mining industry. In their turn the symposium participants could not familiarize themselves with the experience of Soviet trade unions in this sphere, which would doubtless have been of practical interest for them.

This high-handed move by the American authorities can only be seen as a demonstration of blind anti-Sovietism. The U.S. foreign policy department even disregarded the fact that the official invitation to the Soviet delegate was sent on behalf of the International Social Security Association and the U.S. Department of Labor. It is not the first time that such actions have been taken vis-a-vis Soviet trade union reprentatives by the U.S. administration. They inflict serious damage on the development of mutual understanding and friendship between our countries' working people and their trade union organizations.

The Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee resolutely protests against the flagrant action by the American authorties, which contradicts the Helsinki agreements and the generally accepted norms of international cooperation, and demands an end to discrimination vis-a-vis Soviet trade unions.

TASHKENT RADIO REVEALS CURRENT CIA ACTIVITIES

GF111007 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 8 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "CIA Activities Are Disrupting Peace." The radio states that the CIA is being reorganized on the orders of the U.S. President and adds that this organization has been empowered to interfere in the affairs of foreign countries and support terrorist activities throughout the world.

The radio states: "Creating bloody incidents has made up the major portion of CIA activities since its establishment. CIA records are full of cases of murders and assassinations of political figures, organizing [word indistinct] against states and sending armed counter-revolutionaries to foreign countries."

Noting that former President Allende and other political figures of progressive countries have been victims of the CIA, the radio adds that even the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Aldo Moro is being linked with CIA activities. It notes: "CIA agents and their (?supporters) have plotted on several occasions to assassinate Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Libya and prime minister Indira Gandhi."

Theradio claims that the CIA has established close relations with terrorist refugee groups from Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries and is providing them with funds, arms and training facilities. The radio adds: "For example, CIA agents are reportedto have been among the troops sent to the Seychelles to stage a coup there. Thus, it will not be wrong to hold CIA espionage activities responsible for the recent terrorist activities in Western Europe and other countries."

The radio concludes by stating that the order for the reorganization of the CIA confirms the view that CIA terrorist activities are being conducted within the framework of Washington's state policy.

SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS HELD IN BEIJING

OW152317 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Talks between China and India have ended in Beijing. Both sides attached great importance to the border issue. Indian papers have pointed out that no specific agreement was reached on the issue concerned.

Here we would like to remind our listeners that China now occupies 40,000 square km of Indian territory. It also claims 90,000 additional square km of Indian territory. Many observers note that during the talks the pro-Beijing splittists in northeastern India have vigorously carried out terrorist activities.

The Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD pointed out: The Chinese leaders have supported the Miso and (Lali) tribesmen and the splittists in the state of Manipur and other states, and have instigated some areas of strategic significance to separate from India. While carrying out such activities, the Beijing ruling clique has once again stated that it has sought to normalize Sino-Indian relations as soon as possible. Is this kind of statement worth anything at all?

'Serious Differences' Noted

OW152320 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] In the view of a foreign observer, the talks between China and India have showed that there were serious differences between the two sides on the border issue. An Indian representative told the reporter that the reason for such differences is known to all.

A foreign news reporter noted in one report that in 1962 Chinese troops occupied about 40,000 square km of Indian territory. China is still occupying this territory.

The press communique on the talks said that both sides will continue to exchange views in the future.

Radio Comment

LD152120 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] An Indian delegation led by the Foreign Ministry Secretary Eric Gonsalves has arrived in Beijing for talks on border problems. Our commentary is by (Andrey Karin):

Press reports say India is requesting China to (?return territory captured from it) in the fifties and sixties. India's position in the matter fully (?accords) with international law, which regards the seizure of foreign territory by force as unlawful. The stand of the Chinese leadership is different. First of all (?is that it wants to) legalize the fruits of its aggression. This can easily be seen in Chinese propaganda efforts. Recently, the XINHUA news agency tried again to substantiate Beijing's claims to the 120,000 square km of Indian northeast territory to make Delhi give up [words indistinct].

Beijing apparently hopes not only to force India to reconcile [words indistinct] but makes still new claims to its territory. Beijing's approach to the talks [words indistinct] stated in late October by Ji Pengfei, a Chinese deputy premier. He told Indian newsmen that if the border problem remained unsolved, it could be put off till more conducive conditions arose. Now what did he mean by conducive conditions?

According to the NATIONAL HERALD of India, China hopes to drive a hard bargain when the political situation in India grows less stable. This destabilization is a major goal of Chinese agents operating in India. Beijing is also toying [word indistinct] with the idea of establishing some sort of an independent state in India's northeast. Not without its prodding, the regime in Islamabad is also adding to destabilization by whipping up tension along the control line separating the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir from its other part, occupied by Pakistan.

According to the newspaper HINDU, there have been over 50 serious incidents there in the past 3 months. The Pakistani side has several times and without any provocation opened fire on Indian border troops (?and fired at) the control line. In another development, China has lately installed long-range missile launchers in Tibet, close to the Indian border. This was stated on 4 December by the Indian defense minister, Shivraj Patil. All these facts show once again that at the summit talks, Beijing's main arguments will be blackmail and military force. Other arguments to justify China's occupation of Indian land do not (?convince) and cannot (?convince).

NPC SESSION REVEALS PRC'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD141420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1534 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Dec, TASS -- The fourth session of the Chinese National People's Congress has ended in Beijing. It discussed the current situation in the PRC economy and passed a number of bills, including one on the tax liability of foreign corporations operating in China, one on management contracts, and others.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, stated in his report on the work of the government that the national economy "has begun to take the path of stable development," that gross industrial and agricultural output this year rose by approximately 3 percent as compared with 1980, and that the grain crop harvest approached the level of the good harvest of 1979.

At the same time, it can be seen from the report that considerable difficulties remain in China's economy. "The crisis situation within the national economy has still not been completely eliminated," the volume of output in heavy industries dropped by 5 percent over the year, and state capital investments in the economy have fallen considerably. In the first half of this year alone, the construction of more than 1,500 large and medium-sized industrial projects was stopped or postponed. It was not possible to eliminate the deficit in the state budget which, it is thought, will amount to 2.72 billion yuan. "It will take quite a long time," the report says, "to attain a stable balance in the state budget."

Mass unemployment, rising prices and inflation remain, as before, a serious problem. A group of deputies to the assembly called on the government to adopt "effective measures" to curtail the continuing rise in prices for manufactured and food goods, first and foremost for vegetables which are one of the Chinese population's main foods, and also those for poultry, eggs and meat. "The situation is causing serious discontent among the population," the appeal says.

The acute shortage of financial and material funds, raw materials and electricity, the disarray in the system of management and disproportions in the economy have forced the Chinese leadership officially to admit that the implementation of the course of "regulating" the national economy, originally intended for 1979-81, will take a minimum of 5 years.

As was stressed at the session, Beijing will continue to implement the "open door" policy to the West in the foreign economic sphere, not only in importing Western machinery and technology, but also in adopting economic management methods practiced in the capitalist countries. The Chinese Government has given the local authorities in the southern provinces of Fujian and Guangdong the right to conclude contracts with Western businessmen on favorable terms for the latter for the construction of enterprises with mixed or totally foreign capital in the so-called "special economic zones." The foreign capitalists have the right to hire and fire workers and staff as they see fit and to set pay levels -- in other words, to extract super profits by means of exploiting cheap Chinese labor.

The bill on income taxes from foreign enterprises adopted by the session allows for favorable financial conditions for Western companies and lower tax rates than in developed and many developing countries.

The measures to overcome the economic difficulties are meeting with opposition from a significant proportion of cadres, both centrally and on the spot. In particular, they oppose the broad introduction of market regulation methods in the economy, the activization of the private sector and the erosion of the foundations of state-cooperative property. In the towns, there are already more than 1.2 million private entrepreneurs (in 1978 there were 150,000). As a result of the virtual restoration of individual use of land, the private ownership mentality and social inequality of peasants are increasing in the countryside.

Foreign observers, referring to Chines sources, point to the disagreements in the leadership on organizational and political issues, and in particular on the issue of restoration of the post of PRC chairman and candidates for the post. In connection with this, the Hong Kong paper MINBAO noted the statement by Deng Ziaoping: "At the moment certain figures in the party are acting under the banner of support for Hua Guofeng and are trying to overthrow Hu Yaobang and me. These actions cannot be ignored. The complexity of the current struggle lies behind them." The disagreements concerning ways and means of the country's economic development constitute one of the reasons why the session did not discuss the 5-year plan (1981-85), although it was earlier thought that it would be adopted at the session.

Even the national economic plan and budget for 1982 were not discussed. Only now, at the end of the year, has the session examined the plan and budget for 1981. It was also decided to postpone the adoption of the new PRC constitution. As is known, at the previous assembly session in 1980 a special commission to review the current Constitution was formed. It was instructed to prepare a draft of a new basic law for confirmation by the current session. This decision has been officially explained by the fact that a review of the Constitution "is a complex issue," that "the state is at the moment implementing changes in the management system and that many cardinal issues are sill being worked out and resolved."

Although foreign policy issues were not presented for discussion at the session, it nonetheless did not pass without anti-Soviet attacks.

The results of the session show that economic and political instability remain in the country.

BREZHNEV PLEDGES CONTINUED HELP FOR AFGHANISTAN

Receives Afghan Order

LD161046 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech When Accepting an Order -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- "I am sincerely moved by the decision of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to award me the Sun of Freedom Order. I thank you with all my heart for this order", said Leonid Brezhnev during the presentation ceremony. The order was presented to him by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

"The Sun of Freedom Order, the highest Afghan decoration sounds beautiful and politically meaningful. This name, I would say, symbolizes the radiant future for which the Afghan people fought and continue to fight and for the sake of which the April revolution was made," Leonid Brezhnev said. "Social progress, national independence and a just peace are all inseparably linked with the notion of freedom.

"The friends of Democratic Afghanistan sincerely rejoice in the successes achieved by the young republic in improving the life of the people and in eliminating age-old backwardness. The policy pursued by the People's Democratic Party and the government is supported by increasingly broad sections of the population -- workers, handicraftsmen, peasants, intellectuals and the clergy, numerous tribes and nationalities. Therein lies an earnest of the invincibility of the Afghan revolution.

"Our southern neighbour, Afghanistan, was the first country with which the young Soviet republic established relations on an equal footing. How ties between them have expanded and how Soviet-Afghan friendship, at the cradle of which stood Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has grown stronger!

"Our friendships and cooperation are being further strengthened in the present conditions when the Afghan people have to overcome no easy ordeals and to decide complicated domestic and external problems.

"Interference by the imperialist reactionary forces in Afghanistan's internal affairs has not ceased to this day. It is high time for those who are weaving a web of intrigue against the Afghan people, to understand that however hard they may try to prevent Afghanistan from following the road to independence and progress these attempts are doomed to failure," Leonid Brezhnev stressed. "The sun of freedom has risen over Afghanistan and no one will be able to extinguish it!

"To those who are artifically making a hullabaloo over the 'Afghan problem' we would like to say that if they really want to do away with this problem they should stop interference from outside in Afghan affairs and join seriously in the efforts to achieve a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

"For this there is a good basis. It is the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They hold truly realistic and flexible opportunities for such solutions which do not infringe anybody's interests and which would assure for the Afghan people tranquility and for the neighboring countries a stability of relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with an independent non-aligned Afghanistan.

"That is what I wanted to say in connection with today's meeting. I should like to add that as the Soviet Union gave assistance to the Afghan people in defending their revolutionary gains so our country is prepared to continue to help Afghanistan with ensuring a just political settlement in the interests of international peace and stability."

In conclusion Leonid Brezhnev again warmly thanked Babrak Karmal, all the Afghan leadership for the honorary award and wished peace, well-being and happiness to the friendly people of Afghanistan.

Karmal Arrives in Moscow

LD151714 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, arrived in Moscow today.

At the airport he was welcomed by the vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Babken Sarkisov, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Viktor Maltsev, and other officials.

The ambassador of the DRA to the USSR, Habib Mangal, was among the welcoming party.

Stopover in Tashkent

GF151618 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stopped over at Tashkent airport en route to the People's Republic of Bulgaria today. Babrak Karmal and his delegation were received at the airport, which was decorated with DRA, USSR and Uzbek SSR flags, by members and candidate members of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. Babrak Karmal was also greeted by Tashkent workers' representatives and Afghan students in the Uzbek capital.

Departure Reported

LD161314 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal left Moscow by air today.

At the airport he was seen off by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Babken Sarkisov, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, other officials.

The ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR, Habib Mangal, was among the seeing-off party.

KUZNETSOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA, NEPAL

LD152120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, returned to Moscow today. The delegation was in India on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Indian Parliament.

Following the visit to India, Vasiliy Kuznetsov paid an official friendly visit to the Kingdom of Nepal at the invitation of the government of the country.

The delegation was met at the airport by Ponomarev, candidate member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Statement on Visit to Nepal

LD151922 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Katmandu, 15 Dec, TASS -- The Soviet Union and Nepal "have stated with satisfaction that friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and Nepal are developing successfully on the basis of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs."

This is said in a joint Soviet-Nepalese statement circulated here today following the completion of an official friendly visit of the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, to Nepal. He was staying in Nepal on December 13-15 at the invitation of Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa.

"The sides have reaffirmed their striving for a further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between them. They expressed mutual interest in expanding mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation. The sides have stressed the great significance of contacts at all levels and declared their readiness to promote actively the exchange of visits at a high level."

"The Soviet Union and Nepal expressed concern over the aggravation of the international situation. They have come out in favour of the relaxation of international tension and the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means. They have expressed firm conviction that all states, both small and large, irrespective of their social and political systems, should pool their efforts to prevent a nuclear conflict and to uphold peace."

"The Soviet side has noted that the Nonaligned Movement, of which Nepal is a member, constitutes a major factor in the effort to preserve and consolidate peace and ease international tension."

"The Soviet Union and Nepal resolutely oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid. They express support for the lofty ideals of mankind recorded in the United Nations Charter and the struggle for economic and political independence of peoples," the statement says.

Kuznetsov, Thapa Remarks

LD151740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Katmandu, 14 Dec (TASS) -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was received this evening by the head of the Nepalese state, King Birendra. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Questions were discussed pertaining to bilateral relations, as well as international problems of mutual interest.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov later gave a return dinner in honor of the prime minister of Nepal, Surya Bahadur Thapa, during which greetings were exchanged.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed thanks to the Government of Nepal for the invitation to visit the country and for the useful conversations, which were rich in content, with King Birendra, the prime minister and other statesmen, and he expressed his appreciation for the hospitality and the heartfelt reception.

He said that the exchange of views has reaffirmed the identity or closeness of the stands of the Soviet Union and Nepal on fundamental issues of the present international situation, the struggle for peace, international detente, for curbing the arms race, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Soviet-Nepalese mutual understanding and cooperation not only accords with the interests of the Nepalese and Soviet peoples, but is also a positive factor of peace in Asia, he said.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the Soviet Union's course for deepening equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with Nepal and the other developing states is a consistent, principled line, which the Soviet Union will follow.

Nepal's prime minister, Surya Bahadur Thapa, wished good health and further successes to Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet people, and said he will strive to further strengthen Nepalese-Soviet friendship.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD151002 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Ten years have passed since the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming the Indian Ocean, the air space over it and the sea bottom a zone of peace, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

The Indian Ocean, even if one speaks only of the economy and trade, plays a major part in safeguarding the normal functioning of the economy of many states, including the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries with a developed industrial potential, the newspaper remarks. It would seem that in such a situation all states must be interested in the consolidation of peace and security in the Indian Ocean and adjacent regions. This, however, is not so. At present, imperialist military power is escalating without precedent in the region.

The strategists from the banks of the Potomac insert their bases into practically all strategic points of the vast area around the Indian Ocean. Senior American military delegations have visited in the last two years many countries -- Oman, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, and other states, pressing by any means for naval and air bases. Increased pressure is being exerted on the Governments of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Not satisfied with the strengthening of its own military presence in the Indian Ocean, the United States is drawing its partners in blocs into militaristic preparations. Specifically, it imposes a decision upon its West European allies on the extension of the NATO sphere of action to the Indian Ocean, the article says.

The United States has already taken practical measures to make its partners discharge police functions in the Persian Gulf region and throughout the Indian Ocean. The Tory government is actively setting up a British "Rapid Deployment Force" and plans a substantial increase in the naval forces operating in the immediate proximity to the Persian Gulf. The FRG Bundesmarine is making provocative voyages to the Indian Ocean. Washington also draws ANZUS member-countries, which besides the United States include Australia and New Zealand, into military preparations in the Indian Ocean.

Beijing fully supports the dangerous activity of imperialist circles in the Indian Ocean.

The consistent and principled position of the states of the Afro-Asian region and also of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a guarantee of the success of the struggle for a peaceful sky over the Indian Ocean, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes in conclusion.

'NONCONFORMISTS', STUDENTS ARRESTED IN PAKISTAN

LD151012 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Dec, TASS -- Pakistan's military authorities continue their reprisals against non-conformists, all who are dissatisfied with the existing regime. On the plea of combatting "anti-social elements", the authorities have arrested some 8,000 people in Muzaffarabad District (Pakistani-occupied territory of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir) alone, the newspaper "DAWN" reported.

Another 5,000 people were arrested in Punjab Province, the police authorities announced.

Arrests continue amidst students at the universities of Karachi, the biggest town of Pakistan. According to the "DAWN", the police have recently imprisoned more than ten student activists, members of the left-wing organization United Student Movement.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERING IN POLAND'S AFFAIRS

LD151434 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 15 Dec 81

["Interference in Other People's Affairs" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- As already mentioned in a TASS statement, the imposition in Poland of martial law and other measures taken by the Polish leadership to create conditions for taking the country out of the crisis situation, defend legality and restore public order constitute an internal matter of the Polish People's Republic. These internal developments cannot become subject to outside interference.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, however, made declarations which can be assessed only as an attempt of the U.S. administration to impose on the Polish People's Republic its own, in fact, imperialist terms for resolving that country's domestic problems. Haig's demands for "a free implementation in Poland of political experiments", directed, as is known, at overthrowing the existing socialist system, are nothing but overt interference in the home affairs of that country.

One cannot qualify in any other way also the U.S. secretary of state's calls to the NATO countries to adopt measures of economic pressure on Poland with a view to channelling the developments in that country in the direction which suits Washington. Haig placed American food aid to Poland in dependence on the development of the situation. It is indicative that Washington is seeking simultaneously to do everything possible so as to maintain in Poland an atmosphere of anarchy and create additional difficulties in food supplies to the population with the help of instigatory activities.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the Washington administration has been using at full capacity the subversive Free Europe and Liberty radio stations, under its control, which directly instigate in their broadcasts Polish citizens to resist, including violently, the measures which are being taken by the Martial Council for National Redemption aimed to normalise the situation.

Washington's attempts to exert pressure on the Polish People's Republic are also evidenced by a statement of a "high-placed State Department official" who, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, told newsmen that the United States will use "economic and diplomatic sanctions" should the Polish leadership reject the demands of the anti-state forces which are in fact directed at liquidating the socialist system in Poland. As to the "economic sanctions", it must be mentioned, in particular, that the United States already used in the past American loans to Poland as a means of economic pressure and blackmail against that country.

While interfering in the domestic affairs of the sovereign Polish state, the United States is trying to prove that the events in Poland in some way concern U.S. security interests. But Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, a member of the socialist community of states, and the United States should not look there for any "security zone", as Washington is doing practically in all other parts of the globe. In Poland, U.S. security is not threatened by anyone. No one can deprive the Polish people of their sovereign rights. And it is high time that the U.S. leaders understand that lawlessness and arbitrariness in international relations are inadmissible.

Haig 'Threatening' Poles

LD160640 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Interference in Poland's Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (TASS) -- The events that have been taking place in Poland over the past few days have opened up an opportunity for the Polish people to set about successfully resolving difficult tasks that are of truly historic importance for the Polish state, Vitaliy Korionov writes in today's PRAVDA. "But apparently such a course of events is far from being to the liking of all in the West."

A vivid example of this, the observer points out, is U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's Brussels press conference, which he held after the measures had been taken in Poland. He does not conceal how Washington feels about events in Poland. Haig declared: "We are seriously concerned at the decision to introduce martial law." Casting aside the high-flown phrases about respect for sovereignty and the rights of other states that have been uttered previously and more than once, the author goes on to say, Haig set about prescribing what Poland should do and what it cannot do.

"It is essential," the U.S. secretary of state demanded, "that the political experiment in Poland be carried out without hinderance." Evidently in Haig's language the "political experiment" refers to the unbridled activity of counterrevolutionary forces hiding behind the screen of Solidarity, which have set Poland on the verge of national catastrophe.

Vitaliy Korionov stresses that in effect Haig is beginning to threaten the Polish people. "We are examining a whole number of possible outcomes," Haig said, declaring that the question of U.S. Government aid to Poland, in particular food aid, will be considered "in the light of the events that are taking place."

But things are not limited to this, the rejoinder goes on to say. At present "radio voices" of every kind like "Radio Free Europe," which broadcasts from Munich, are bawling day and night. Employing lies and slander, they are calling upon Poles not to carry out the orders of the authorities and are inciting them to strikes and other forms of sabotage. They are thus striving to encourage and consolidate the forces that are continuing subversive counterrevolutionary activity.

"What, then, is this if not interference in Poland's internal affairs? It ought to be remembered, however, that Polish affairs by no means fall within Washington's jurisdiction. They are within the competence of only the Poles themselves."

WESTERN REACTION TO POLISH EVENTS VIEWED

LD151756 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 15 Dec 81

["What the Enemies of Socialist Poland Are Unhappy About" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Some Western politicians and newspapers are strangely reacting, at first sight, to the reports coming now from the Polish People's Republic. The PAP agency reports that most of that country's industrial enterprises are operating normally. Shops are open in the capital and in other cities. The city transport and railways are functioning uninterruptedly. A calm situation remains in most of Poland's areas.

Meanwhile, the above-said politicians and news and propaganda media are obviously unhappy about what is happening in Poland, and can hardly conceal what sort of a situation they would like to see in that country. But what is precisely their idea about it?

It absolutely clearly follows from their pronouncements that they would like to see it precisely the way it looked as a result of the subversive activity by the leadership of Solidarity, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and other counter-revolutionary organizations in recent months, when the achievements of many generations were reduced to ruins in Poland. Every day fresh blows were delivered to the declining economy, calls were made for making short work of PUWP members, and the cases of terrorism and crimes were increasing...

The situation in Poland was "excellent" from the viewpoint of those Western circles, which are now moaning and lamenting over the present situation in that country!

It is an open secret also what trend of developments in Poland would suit their book. The counter-revolutionaries, which first staked on gradually turning Poland from a socialist into a capitalist state, did not conceal in recent days their line towards unleashing a civil war, towards achieving their anti-people's aims at the price of bloodshed.

All of these plans fully met the interests of the imperialist circles, which, being unable to overthrow the social system existing in the socialist states through armed intervention (they haven't got the power!) backed and instigated to violence counter-revolutionary elements in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in recent times, in Poland. They have not stopped this activity now either. Radio "Free Europe" and other subversive radio centres are urging "resistance" to the measures which are taken by the Martial Council of National Redemption... The forming of the Martial Council of National Redemption and introduction of martial law on the whole of the country's territory have prevented a catastrophe. All this has exasperated reactionaries in the West, who are continuing their attempts at meddling in the home affairs of sovereign states.

WESTERN REPORTS OF ARMED CLASHES IN POLAND DENIED

LD152140 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 15 Dec 81

["On the ituation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 15, TASS -- As the PAP agency has already reported, a majority of Polish citizens have met with satisfaction the measures which are being carried out by the Polish Army and law enforcement organs aimed at eliminating physical and moral terror, which was unleashed by anti-socialist forces. In these efforts they are assisted by party and worker activists putting a stop to attempts at calling strikes.

In spite of these reports by the Polish official mass media, a number of American agencies are spreading all sorts of inventions about some "armed clashes," "shootouts" etc. quoting some "third persons". The authors of such false reports are thus displaying wishful thinking. Characteristically, speaking on the situation in Poland, even NATO Secretary General Luns told Western correspondents that presently there are no signs either of violence or bloodshed in Poland. If this happened, the situation could change..." [quote marks as received]

According to reports of the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, a situation of complete calm remains at most enterprises of the country. The established order is being maintained in cities and populated localities. There have been actions by Solidarity extremists only at some enterprises. Thus, nearly 250 thugs from among the so-called "combatants" of the trade union organization armed with iron rods entrenched themselves at the Warszawa steel mill. But the determination and efficient actions by the public order forces, workers and party activists made it possible to arrest 25 instigators and create conditions for normalizing the situation at the enterprise. At the "Stylon" chemical works in the [voivodship] of Gorzow Wielkopolski some agents provocateurs from Solidarity were instigating workers to a strike, but were immediately dispersed by the workers themselves.

Operations to put a stop to provocative actions of this kind are being successfully carried out in other places, and criminal proceedings are instituted against those guilty of violating the martial law decree.

POLISH OFFICIAL DENIES MILITARY COUP ALLEGATIONS

LD151310 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec, TASS -- It has been noticed here that certain circles in the West are trying to deliberately distort the essence and character of the latest developments in Poland and to represent the imposition of martial law as all but a "military coup".

Meanwhile, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski unequivocally stated in his appeal to the Polish people: "We are not heading toward a military coup, toward military dictatorship...The Martial Council of National Redemption does not replace the constitutional organs of authority. Its sole aim is to protect legal order in the state, to create executive guarantees to make it possible to restore order and discipline."

The allegations about the "military coup" were debunked by Waclaw Gurnicki, adviser to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Addressing a press conference at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he said: "The imposition of martial law was not a military coup. The Martial Council has no intention of replacing other organizations. Moreover, there is neither need nor pretext for altering the system which has been approved by the people and which has existed for 37 years. That is why we should not simplify matters and picture Poland as a country where a military coup has supposedly taken place."

The problem looks quite differently, Waclaw Gurnicki stressed. The sittings of the Presidium at Radom and Solidarity's National Commission in Gdansk and the decisions taken by them showed that counterrevolution intended to overthrow the existing system. The mass demonstration called for December 17 had the purpose of establishing a provisional government and launching the mass-scale seizure of power. The measures that have been taken are intended not to provoke confrontation but, conversely, to make such a confrontation impossible.

COMMENTARY ON POLISH EVENTS, RETURN TO CALM

LD151900 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The events in Poland and around it have been in the focus of increased attention all over the world. The situation in Poland is on the whole calm, and, as a spokesman for the Polish Government told newsmen in Warsaw, is incomparable with what it was during the past few days. It is getting increasingly obvious that the counterrevolutionary forces intended to overthrow socialism and take over power in Poland. These forces acted above all under the smokescreen of the trade union organization Solidarity, deliberately aggravating the crisis in the country and ruining its economy. They acted in detriment to the vital interests of the workers and the country as a whole, and placed Poland's independence in jeopardy. It was clear that a reactionary coup was in the offing, and the danger of terror could lead to bloodshed. A national catastrophe was approaching, not by the day but by the hour, and this was stressed specifically by the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski in his address to the nation broadcast on 13th December.

According to reports from Warsaw, most Poles have received the appeal and the measures suggested in it with understanding. They have been received as the only way to save the country from catastrophe, to restore law and order and it is in this that the newly-formed Military Council of National Salvation, led by the first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and prime minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski, see its task. The same guided the State Council to introduce court martial in the country in accordance with Article 33 of Poland's Constitution, and proceeding from top national interests and the seriousness of the situation.

Readiness co come out decisively against everything that threatens Poland or destabilizes political and economic life has been pledged by the steering bodies of the United Peasants and Democratic Parties.

Most factories in the country have been operating smoothly. In Warsaw and other towns public transport has been functioning, and shops have been opened. As the Economic Council of the Polish Government has stated, there are enough basic food products for the population on a rationing basis.

The steps taken in Poland are its internal affair, and this is how the Soviet news agency TASS has described the events of great importance in the country. It says: The Soviet leadership and the Soviet people have been closely following the events in Poland and around it, and wish that the Polish people will reliably guarantee the progressive development of their country along the lines of socialism and peace. Stressing that the introduction of court martial in Poland was a necessity, the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO notes that the Polish communists and the patriotic forces that have arisen to defend socialism could rely on the socialist community's support. The West German newspaper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG notes in a commentary that no one has the right to reproach the Polish authorities for introducing court martial without any grounds for it. The Austrian Chencellor Bruno Kreisky has welcomed the measure as an attempt to prevent trouble in Poland. The French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has said that in his cabinet's opinion that measures adopted in Poland do not go beyond its sovereignty.

At the same time, it should not escape attention that an emergency meeting of NATO's Council was convened in Brussels to review the situation in Poland. The step is nothing but an attempt to interfere in affairs which are up to the Poles to decide and no one else.

PAP Reports Calm

LD151252 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec, TASS -- It follows from PAP agency reports that the situation remains calm in most districts of Poland. Railway and urban transport, and industrial enterprises function uninterruptedly. The urban and rural population noted with satisfaction the steps taken to cut short attempts by counter-revolutionaries to overthrow the socialist order and seize power in the country.

In some localities, however, there are isolated actions by counter-revolutionary elements from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other anti-socialist groups. Thus, an irresponsible group of extremists tried to provoke a strike at the Katowice steel mills. Thanks to vigorous actions by public order forces and the personnel of the enterprise these attempts were cut short. The provocateurs will be tried under the criminal code in conformity with the martial law decree.

The declaration of martial law throughout the Polish People's Republic has been a political act, says the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. It was undertaken in face of a direct danger from counter-revolution whose purpose was to overthrow the socialist order and liquidate the Polish people's state.

Counter-revolutionary forces, organized by the political gamblers from KSS-KOR, the "Independent Union of Students", the counter-revolutionary group "Confederation for an Independent Poland and also anti-communist extremists, entrenched at various levels of Solidarity, have come out against socialism, the newspaper emphasized. As a result of their subversive activity the homeland was in deadly danger.

Martial law, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI next emphasizes, has been declared to prevent a national tragedy, for the sake of the Polish people, for the sake of all who stand on positions of socialism, for the sake of socio-political organizations, for the sake of each of us. The stern emergency steps, connected with this, are directed exclusively against those who spread chaos and anarchy, provoke conflicts, and push the people towards fratricidal war. There can be no indulgence for such people.

PAP CITED ON 'NORMAL' WORKING OF POLISH FACTORIES

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec, TASS -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY reports that the situation in all regions of Poland is in the main calm. Plants and the city transport in the capital are functioning normally. A high discipline of the city population, tranquility and order is observed in its streets. The shops have a steady supply of foodstuffs.

The situation in Krakow is also normal. A normal working rhythm has been re-established at most of the Krakow factories, the city transport and the trading network are functioning, and the population is reguarly supplied with foodstuffs. The personnel of the thermal power station in Skawina are working efficiently, producing over 500,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity daily.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic held a meeting in Warsaw to discuss the work of the national economy under the conditions of martial law. The ministers who spoke at the meeting pointed out that an overwhelming majority of plants fulfill their production assignments. There are no disruptions in the work of the country's powergrid. Under difficult winter conditions, municipal services create all the necessary living conditions for city residents.

The Economic Committee adopted a number of decisions concerning a steady supply of the domestic market with foodstuffs.

Public order organs, helped by labour collectives, resolutely cut short the attempts of extremists from the Solidarity organization to provoke conflicts at the enterprises.

With the help of workers such attempts were cut short at certain enterprises in Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw. As was announced by the Prosecutor General's Office of Poland a number of persons who tried to provoke disturbance have been brought to account by organs of the Prosecutor General's Office for violations of the provisions of the decree on martial law.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses in its commentary that martial law was introduced in Poland in face of a mortal danger to the people when counterrevolution openly began the struggle to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. The leadership of Solidarity, the newspaper says, openly ignored all calls and acts of good will on the part of the party, government and the Sejm. Rejecting the idea of national accord and having adopted the road of confrontation, the leaders of the Solidarity organization had actually trampled under foot the August agreements and departed from their letter and spirit. Under these conditions measures had to be taken to repel the subversive actions of counter-revolutionaries. No one has the right to play with the destiny of the people with impunity.

CPCZ'S BILAK WRITES BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO BREZHNEV

LD151426 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- "Leonid Brezhnev has for ever inscribed his name in the glorious history of the CPSU and the Soviet people by his indefatigable work in the name of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the countries of the socialist community, by his struggle for peace and social progress," Vasil Bilak writes.

The member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in an article devoted to the 75th birthday of the Soviet leader in the 18th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST, points out that there is hardly any area in which Leonid Brezhnev's extensive activity would not be revealed. "What Leonid Brezhnev has done for the CPSU and the Soviet state, for the international communist, workers' and national liberation movement, for all the peoples and mankind on the whole is a precious mosaic which brings out the image of man and communist, patriot and internationalist," the writer stresses.

Vasil Bilak points out that Leonid Brezhnev is a politician who holds dear not only the fate of the Soviet people but also the destinies of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. "That is precisely why he applies all his faculties, experience and abilities to preserve the most cherished thing, to save mankind from the fear and risk of thermonuclear war, to ensure peaceful life and peaceful work for our and succeeding generations. All this truthfully reflects Leonid Brezhnev's profound socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism."

"It is hardly possible to draw a historical parallel with the giant efforts exerted by the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Soviet people and Leonid Brezhnev himself in the interests of protecting peace on earth. This peaceful policy of the Leninist party, of the Soviet state and the countries of real socialism is based on the very essence of the socialist social system. The support given to the Soviet peace initiatives throughout the world confirms that they reflect the basic aspirations of the working masses and of the overwhelming majority of mankind," Vasil Bilak points out.

MUECKENBERGER HEADS FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD151602 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet GDR Friendship Society today made a favorable assessment of its last 5 years of activity at its conference in Moscow. A German-Soviet Friendship Society delegation was cordially welcomed with its President Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. The focus of work was seen as consisting of the mobilization of broad social forces for the support of the peace policy of the socialist community. Dissemination of the truth about the socialist countries and the defense of real socialism today are closely linked with the struggle against the arms race and a nuclear world war. A greetings message from Erich Honecker was received by the delegates with great applause. (?It expresses confidence) that the friendship societies of the Soviet Union and the GDR will intensify their struggle to dispel the fear of a nuclear war.

Mueckenberger Speaks

LD152100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The mobilization of broad social forces in support of the socialist community's peace policy was described today as the focal point of the work of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

At the society's conference in Moscow a cordial welcome was given to a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, led by its president, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. In his speech, he gave the assurance that members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society took care always to increase their own contribution to the safeguarding of peace. The society considered its duty to combat imperialism's ideological platform of anticommunism and anti-sovietism with even greater determination.

The delegates received a greetings message from Erich Honecker with loud applause. In the message, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State expressed the conviction that the friendship societies of the two countries will further strengthen their fruitful work in the struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war.

SED DELEGATION STUDIES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

PM141557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- under the program of interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED a delegation of SED workers headed by G. Troelitzsch, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Construction Department, was in the Soviet Union 30 November through 5 December 1981.

The delegation members familiarized themselves with the experience of party leadership of capital construction. They had meetings and discussions at the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, the USSR Ministry of Installation and special construction work, and Moscow's main Architectural and Planning Administration and visited housing and cultural and consumer construction projects.

The German comrades visited the Azerbaijan SSR and were received by G. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and familiarized themselves with capital construction development prospects and with petrochemical industry installations in Baku and Sumgait.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES EAST GERMAN COUNTERPART

AU102055 East Berlin in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Dec 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Problems of Cultural Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] Moscow (ADN) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Hans Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of culture, on Tuesday in Moscow. Problems related to expanding the cooperation between the USSR and GDR in the field of culture and art were discussed during the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with the objective of further deepening relations between the two countries.

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

GF150638 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] A Macedonian delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia arrived in Uzbekistan today. The guests toured sites of interest in Tashkent and visited the Uzbek national exhibition of economic products. The Macedonian delegation was received today by Comrade Israilova, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet.

Uzbek Official Receives Guest

GF160717 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Khodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, today received the Macedonian delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, [name indistinct], now visiting Uzbekistan. Comrade Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan, and other officials took part in the friendly meeting.

ZIMYANIN-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS BULGARIA

LD161242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1138 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 16 Dec (TASS) -- A USSR party and state delegation headed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Sofia for Moscow.

It had been taking part, at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Council, in events devoted to the 75th birthday of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the delegation were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by: O. Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; M. Balev and D. Stanishev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; Y. Radev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council; D. Zhulev, the Bulgarian People's Republic ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN SPECIALISTS -- Hungarian viniculture experts have completed a 9-day visit to Armenia. The experts visited (Nayiri) and Achtarak and studied the new vineyards there. In Zovun village, they learned about grape harvesting and preserving methods. They also visited the (Yeghuart) winery and became acquainted with the various methods of wine-making. In (Apovian), the guests examined various advanced methods of vineyard irrigation. In Yerevan's Vineyard and Wine Research Institute, the experts became acquainted with the works of the institute. The guests left Yerevan on 12 December. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81 GF]

FRENCH SOVIET COMMISSION TALKS CONCLUDED

End of Talks

LD151554 Moscow TASS in English 1432 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The 16th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission ended its work here today. It discussed Soviet-French cooperation in trade and economy, science and technology with special accent on the prospects of its development.

The sides reaffirmed their intention to observe strictly the provisions of the documents signed and the accords reached by them in the interests of further development of mutually beneficial relations in the spirit of the principles of cooperation which had taken shape in the past fifteen years.

The commission noted a successful realisation of cooperation agreements in medicine, agriculture, chemistry, power engineering and civil aviaiton. Attention during the meeting focused on the state of economic and trade cooperation in 1981 and the practical realisation of the agreement on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for 1980-1985.

The commission stated with satisfaction that the pace of the development of bilateral trade achieved in 1975-1979 should prevail in 1980-1985. The commission noted, however, that trade has not yet been balanced, since Soviet export to France had surpassed in recent years French export to the Soviet Union. To ensure a more balanced development of trade the sides agreed to study the possibilities for expanding the delivery of French goods, including agricultural produce and food-stuffs, to the Soviet Union.

The sides noted that in 1981 major contracts for the delivery of equipment to the USSR had been signed. For example, contracts for the supply of automatic control and communication systems, equipment for compressor stations to be used at the new gas pipeline Urenogoy-Uzhgorod, and equipment for the reconstruction of the Volzhskiy autoworks.

The decision was taken to hold the next session in France in 1982.

Patolichev Remarks

LD151418 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec TASS -- The 16th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission, that ended today, enabled to make a new step in the development of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and France, a TASS correspondent has been told by the USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev. The intention of both sides to continue developing bilateral relations in the spirit of the principles, that established in the recent years, was reaffirmed in the course of the session, he said.

The sides discussed in detail the main issues of development of trade between the USSR and France. The main result of the work in the outgoing year is, the minister believes, that a high pace of development of trade turnover continued, on the whole. It is to exceed 4,000 million roubles, according to the Soviet side's estimates.

A particular attention was paid in the course of the session's work to the question of more balanced development of trade. Analysed, for the purpose, were possible ways of expansion of deliveries of various commodities from France to the USSR, and of development of Soviet export of engineering producgs.

We thoroughly studied the course of implementation of the long-term programme for a period of 1980-1990 and measures for 1980-1982 to promote its implementation, the minister said. These documents are, on the whole, being materialised successfully. The sides paid much attention to cooperation in the power industry.

Along with the discussion of cooperation projects, which are on the order of the day, we tried to outline certain prospects for the future, said Nikolay Patolichev. The important result of the work of the 16th session is the decision to start drawing up measures for the next three-year period in implementing the long-term programme, which will enable us to specify the main directions and cooperation projects in the light of the new five-year plan of economic and social development of the USSR.

A fruitful exchange of opinions, the minister believes, was held on questions of scientific-technical cooperation. We expressed satisfaction with the progress of this cooperation in such spheres as atomic power engineering, medicine, agriculture, environmental protection.

Good results were attained in the sphere of exploration and use of outer space in peaceful purposes. Preparations are successfully under way for a joint flight of a Soviet and a French cosmonauts, scheduled for the middle of 1982.

In our view, Nikolay Patolichev said, the success of the session is also of a certain significance not only for consolidation of mutually beneficial trade-and-economic, and scientific-and-technical links between the two countries. In the present-day international situation the deepening and expansion of cooperation plays an ever growing role in relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace.

Gromyko Meeting With Jobert

LD151628 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, received the minister of state, Minister of Foreign Trade of France Michel Jobert, who is in Moscow to attend the 16th session of the standing mixed Soviet-French Commission.

During an exchange of views on Soviet-French relations a mutual striving was expressed to maintain these relations at a level which corresponds to the traditions of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and France. Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union's principled policy toward the development of relations with France had been clearly formulated by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The sides discussed some important problems of the present-day international situation. On the Soviet side emphasis was made on the necessity of active efforts by all states in order to develop East-West dialogue, above all in the vitally important matter of war and peace, the relaxation of tension, and the curbing of the arms race. In this context the expansion of cooperation and understanding between the USSR and France is of great significance.

Andrey Gromyko drew special attention to the threat posed by NATO's plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union advocates the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe, and the achievement of such accords at the negotiating table which would reduce the level of military confrontation on the basis of equality and equal security.

The meeting passed in a constructive atmosphere.

Tikhonov Meeting With Jobert

LD151924 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has received in the Kremlin today French Minister of State for Foreign Trade Michel Jobert, who leads a French delegation at the 16th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French Commission.

In the course of the talk, both sides positively evaluated the results of bilateral Soviet-French cooperation and noted the active role, which had been played in it by the Soviet-French Commission. A considerable amount of work has been carried out for the implementation of the long-term programme for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and France over the period of 1980-1990.

In 1981 a number of new contacts have been concluded with French firms for the supply to the Soviet Union of machinery and equipment for various industrial projects, including for a pipeline for the export of gas. Talks are also in progress on a number of other large-scale cooperation projects.

Nikolay Tikhonov reaffirmed the Soviet Government's policy of a dynamic development of Soviet-French relations, which could as before serve as a major factor in international detente, and drew special attention to the fresh Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring progress in disarmament and international detente, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

U.S. TO SEND MORE COAL TO COUNTER GAS DEALS

LD151834 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 15 Dec 81

["United States Displays Political and Economic Egoism" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The Washington administration continues to exert crude pressure on West European countries so as to prevent them from broadening mutually beneficial economic and commercial ties with the Soviet Union. Assistant U.S. Secretary of Trade William Morris said in a REUTER interview on Monday that the U.S. Government was planning to considerably increase American coal exports to Western Europe to counter future supplies of natural gas from the Soviet Union, based on a contract recently reached with some West European countries. In his words, Washington is totally against the deal.

The United States leaders display an unceremonious treatment of their partners and resort to open arm-twisting every time when West Europeans appear to be guided by their own interests in the first place. In an attempt to impede multilateral cooperation in Europe and, consequently, the establishment of a climate of trust and good will there, the American Government selfishly pursues both political aims and commercial benefits.

In an effort to get the most mileage of the soaring oil prices (which is also a result of machinations by American oil monopolies), the United States has come to consider coal as a profitable export item. To this end, it plans to increase coal exports from some 90 million tons now to 200 or more million tons a year, thus bringing its coal exports to approximately the output of all Common Market countries taken together. The United States hopes to lead its coal industry out of stagnation and create between 40,000 and 50,000 new jobs in the mines in the country's western and eastern areas at the expense of West Europeans.

But such massive dumping of American coal on the EEC market, however, threatens to worsen the already difficult state of affiars in the coal mining industry in Western Europe and create additional strains on the employment situation. The Common Market's jobless rate is now at its highest since the 1930's and stands at 8.5 million. If things go on like this, the rate of unemployment in Western Europe could grow to 10 million people in the next few months.

Finally, there is one more important point: By putting spokes in the wheel of economic cooperation in Europe, the U.S. administration remorselessly defies the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Signed by a U.S. president, the document specifically stipulates the need for the member states to promote stable and just international economic relations among themselves. By developing cooperation with one another, the Final Act says, and with all countries in line with the goals and principles of the UN Charter, the participatory states will seek to promote mutual understanding and trust, friendly and good-neighborly relations among themselves, international peace, security and justice. Some people in Washington seem to have forgotten what the United States signed, or have come to consider the contents of the Final Act as a factor to their disadvantage for political and economic reasons.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY REPORTS ON SUBMARINE AFFAIR

PM151429 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 8 Dec 81 p 9

[Unattributed dispatch: "Gyrocompass Fault"]

[Text] Moscow -- A Soviet commission of enquiry has ascertained that Soviet submarine 137 was 53 nautical miles off course when it ran aground in the Karlskrona archipelago at the end of October.

According to informed sources, Norwegian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Eivinn Berg was told this during his talks with the Soviet Foreign Ministry last week.

The reason is the same as the one given to Sweden in the official Soviet explanation -- the gyrocompass had ceased to function and the submarine also had a fault with its depthometer. But the Soviet authorities did not deny that submarine 137 had nuclear arms on board this time either.

The explanation was in line with those given earlier by the Soviet Union. The only new element is the information that the Soviet Union had set up a commission of enquiry. There was no explanation of how the submarine was able to press deep into Swedish waters with its navigational instruments out of action.

LABOR PARTY WINS MALTESE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

LD151302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0512 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Rome, 15 Dec (TASS) -- The general parliamentary elections in Malta on 12 December have ended in victory for the Labor Party. According to preliminary date this party received 34 of the 65 seats in the House of Representatives. Almost 95 percent of the Maltese people eligible to vote took part in the ballot.

The Labor Party led by D. Mintoff has been in power in Malta, an island state in the Mediterranean, since 1971. During the election campaign they came out in favor of continuing the policy of neutrality, against participation in military blocs and against the presence on Maltese territory of foreign troops. The party favors the independent development of the island's economy with the guarantee of maximum employment.

The opposition Nationalist Party stated that in the event of its taking power it would try to achieve Malta's membership of the Common Market and an increase in the role of the private sector of the country's economy.

U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

LD151828 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Summary] The Israeli Cabinet decided on 14 December to annex the Syrian Golan Heights. The Knesset immediately approved this decision. "Thus Tel Aviv continues the policy of fait accompli despite all the principles of international right and the many resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. This was how Tel Aviv also annexed East Jerusalem in June 1980.

"It is understandable that Tel Aviv's actions have caused an explosion of anger in the Arab world." Syria regarded the annexation of Golan as a declaration of war. Protests were made in Arab capitals. "The great responsibility for this new insolent Israeli act of annexation falls on the shoulders of the United States which arms the aggressors and encourages them in their expansionism which knows no bounds." Many Arab observers say this is the result of the Israeli-American military alliance signed recently in Washington.

In this context, the attitude of Washington is ridiculous; with its usual hypocrisy Washington tried to appear as though it had nothing to do with the matter. The United States criticized Tel Aviv's action in relation to the Golan as if Tel Aviv were not Washington's right hand and Washington not the one to encourage Tel Aviv in all its actions.

"It is Washington which turns the Middle East into a powerkeg and encourages Tel Aviv in its very dangerous role of the lighter of fire capable of kindling a new war, with all the serious repercussions to the peoples of this region and the entire world."

STRONGER ARAB UNITY NEEDED TO REBUFF U.S.

PM151015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "International Commentary": "Rebuff to Criminal Alliance"]

[Text] The National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which includes Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and the PLO and also unites in its ranks the progressive Arab public of the pan-Arab People's Congress, which represents 150 different political, trade union, youth and women's organizations in the Arab countries, plays an important part in rallying the Arab nation on an anti-imperialist basis.

The creation of the Front and the Pan-Arab People's Congress was an unambiguous reply from the progressive Arab states and broad public circles throughout the Arab world to As-Sadat's capitulationist visit to Jerusalem. Since then the two organizations' activity has been aimed at coordinating the efforts of the Arab countries and peoples in their struggle against the intrigues of the Camp David plotters seeking, with the aid of Cairo's treachery, to generate ferment and vacillation in the Arab world, to cause a split in it and ultimately force it to capitulate to the aggressor.

Back in January 1980 the front's foreign ministers conference in Damascus noted that the main design of the Camp David participants is to "...undermine Arab and Muslim solidarity, to ease the isolation of the Egyptian regime, and to shift the attention of Arabs and Muslims toward alleged dangers, distracting them from the real danger -- the aggression of the Zionist enemy and his ally, U.S. imperialism."

Subsequent events have fully confirmed the correctness of this conclusion.

The latest evidence that the alliance of Israeli Zionism and U.S. imperialism is the main obstacle to a just Near East settlement and the main threat to the independent existence of the Arab states was the decision of Washington and Tel Aviv to establish "new strategic relations."

The qualitatively new level of relations between the aggressor and his patrons also requires a qualitatively new approach toward resistance to the expansionist aspirations of the partners in the anti-Arab Camp David deal. The participants in the front's summit conference in September in Benghazi (Libya) focused their attention on this.

They noted in their concluding communique that the dangerous U.S. and Israeli plans are leading to the perpetuation of Tel Aviv's occupation of the Arab lands and to the establishment of the military-political rule of U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism in the region.

The Benghazi forum decided to consider the U.S. military presence in the region as hostile to the Arab nation and to struggle for its elimination.

The prompt and resolute reaction from the Steadfastness Front countries to the dangerous U.S. and Israeli plans confirms that the front members are the nucleus of the Arab nation in its stance of opposition to the Camp David course.

The latest evidence of this was the recent meeting in Aden (PDRY) of representatives of the front countries and the extraordinary session of the Pan-Arab People's Congress in Tripoli (Libya). The final documents adopted by the participants in these forums sharply denounced the aggressive U.S. Near East policy and the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv and pointed to the grave threat posed to the Near East states' security by the military maneuvers with the participation of the armed forces of the United States, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

Those taking part in the meetings in Aden and Tripoli assessed highly the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and their unvarying support for the Arab peoples' just cause.

At the same time it is obvious that an effective rebuff to the intrigues of Washington and Tel Aviv dictates the need to strengthen pan-Arab solidarity and to concentrate the forces and assets of the entire Arab nation.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA DECRIES SUDAN'S POLICIES

PM150852 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 December carries on page 3 a 1,000-word V. Mikhin article entitled "Dangerous Alliance," under the "Our Commentary" rubric. The article asserts that Sudan, "carrying out U.S. policy" in the Horn of Africa, is "one of the main links in the U.S. strategic system" there and accuses Sudan of hostility toward Chad and Libya, for example, as part of its compliance with U.S. policy. Mikhin asserts that Sudan's "military adventures" are being undertaken against a backdrop of a "worsening economic situation" internally and concludes by claiming that present Sudanese policy toward the United States will not help to solve that situation.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE FOR ETHIOPIAN ECONOMY VIEWED

PM150951 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 81, signed to press 30 Nov 81 p 20

[Correspondent's interview with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, under the rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "USSR, Ethiopia -- following a Course of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Our relations with socialist Ethiopia, which are built on the firm foundations of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries' leaders on 20 November 1978, are a vivid example of the USSR's fruitful cooperation with young states.

At our correspondent's request, S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic relations, who headed a Soviet delegation which visited Ethiopia last August, told us about the state of and prospects for Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation:

Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation is oriented toward doing everything possible to promote the development of socialist Ethiopia's economy, first and foremost its key sectors. There are still many unresolved problems and difficulties in the country. The acute nature of these problems is due to the legacy of the colonial past, the intrigues of imperialism against socialist Ethiopia and the severe droughts which have struck the country in recent years. The working people are courageously overcoming these difficulties. In the struggle to develop and strengthen the national economy they rely on the help and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and chairman of the Commission to Organize a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), has given a high assessment of the all-around relations between the USSR and Ethiopia. Receiving a Soviet economic delegation recently, he said that at the present stage the USSR is taking concrete steps to give assistance in the development of Ethiopia's economic potential.

At present the Ethiopian Government is working on drawing up a 10-year plan for the country's development. Great significance is attached to the creation of a fuel and energy base. At present Ethiopia spends some 40 percent of the resources it obtains from exporting its own output on purchasing oil and petroleum product abroad. Providing its own fuel and energy will enable it to take a substantial step along the path of attaining economic independence. In its work to create a fuel and energy base Ethiopia relies on cooperation with the USSR. Soviet geologists are now carrying out prospecting work for oil and gas. The equipment for this is supplied from our country.

In the course of the third session of the Soviet-Ethiopian Intergovernmental Commission on Questions of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and Trade, held in Addis Ababa, an agreement was signed on the construction of a hydroelectric power station at (Melka-Bakan) with technical assistance from the USSR. The commissioning of this hydroelectric power station will almost double the country's generating capacity.

In view of the fact that Ethiopia is meeting with difficulties in carrying out work on the erection of major projects with its own resources, the Soviet Union is helping it to develop a construction base. To this end various kinds of equipment and machinery and transport facilities are being delivered. Specialists are being sent to give assistance in the running and repair of machinery supplied and in the organization of construction operations. It is planned to create a specialized Ethiopian organization for the construction of the hydroelectric power station.

Some 90 percent of the country's population is now employed in agriculture in Ethiopia. The agrarian reform implemented by the PMAC in 1975, which for the first time in the country's history put the land in the hands of those who till it, opened up wide opportunities for the Ethiopian peasantry.

The development of agricultural production is proceeding in two salients: the opening up of new fertile land by state farms and the creation of large production cooperatives with all-around assistance and financial aid from the government. There are already several thousand of these associations in the country. The USSR supplies various kinds of machinery, making it possible to mechanize agricultural operations. Soviet and Ethiopian organizations are currently studying the question of constructing a plant in Ethiopia for the assembly (and subsequent production) of tractors and combines, and also for manufacturing agricultural trailers and attachments. It is planned to create an extensive network of workshops for the maintenance of tractors and agricultural machines.

The main avenue for the development of agricultural production is to increase the grain harvest. It is planned to resolve this task by opening up new lands and introducing advanced agricultural methods. At present planning and prospecting work is underway with the assistance of Soviet organizations with a view to opening up fertile lands in the southwestern section of the country. In the course of the third session of the Soviet-Ethiopian intergovernmental commission, an agreement was signed on the comprehensive opening up of land and water resources in the Gambela region. In the first stage of this project's implementation it is planned to construct an irrigation system over an area of 10,000 hectares and an irrigation dam.

Soviet agricultural specialists working in Ethiopia pass on to the peasants their experience in running collective farms and mechanizing the cultivation of various agricultural crops, and help to cultivate new varieties adopted to local natural conditions. A phytopathological laboratory constructed by the Soviet Union is in operation in the city of Ambo. It is developing methods of protecting plants against pests, diseases and weeds and resolving other scientific and practical tasks connected with the development of the main sector of Ethiopia's economy. The Soviet Union is giving assistance in the construction of about 90 storehouses for grain and mixed feed. Five refrigerator installations for the storage of livestock products will also be constructed.

Cooperation is gaining strength in other spheres of Ethiopia's economy. The Assab oil refinery constructed on the shores of the Red Sea with the USSR's assistance has become a symbol of the fruitful friendship between the two countries' peoples. Gasoline, compressed gas, diesel fuel and fuel oil are delivered to all Ethiopian provinces from there. As a result of the plant's modernization, its capacity will increase from 0.8 million to 1 million tons of petroleum products a year. Design work is in progress for a large cement plant in the city of Diredawa. Its annual output will be 600,000 tons of cement obtained by the dry method. The USSR will give assistance in constructing the enterprise, supply the necessary manufacturing equipment and send specialists to install it.

Cooperation is developing in the training of national cadres. The polytechnical institute in (?Baherdar), given to the Ethiopian people as a gift from the Soviet Union, has now produced more than 1,000 specialists in petrochemicals, textile production, agriculture and other sectors. Soviet teachers generously transmit their own knowledge and experience to the students. The training of national cadres is also carried out during the construction and operation of national economic projects. More than 3,000 Ethiopian citizens have learned new specialities actually on the construction sites. About 1,800 Ethiopian students are studying in the USSR, and a total of more than 5,000 specialists have been trained in the Soviet Union's VUZ's and are now working effectively in various sectors of Ethiopia's national economy.

Trade relations are developing between the two countries. In 1980 Soviet-Ethiopian trade turnover doubled compared with 1979 and totaled about R150 million. Ethiopia supplies natural coffee and other traditional exports to the USSR. The scale of Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation will be extended considerably in the eighties.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

D'Escoto Leningrad Interview

PY152253 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 14 Dec 81

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister, today was welcomed by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on his arrival from Leningrad in Moscow. The Nicaraguan foreign minister thus began his official visit to the Soviet Union. Among those who welcomed the Nicaraguan foreign minister was Nicaraguan Ambassador in the USSR Jacinto Suarez Espinoza. The day before, the Nicaraguan foreign minister visited Leningrad where he toured the historic Winter Palace and visited its main hall where Soviet power was proclaimed and the first decrees of the new workers and peasants state were approved. He also paid a visit to Lenin's office and living quarters. D'Escoto later visited the Aurora destroyer and the local memorial (?Piscarevskoye) cemetery in whose common graves lie more than 500,000 residents of Leningrad, who died during the 900-day siege in World War II.

The Executive Board of the Leningrad Soviet held a luncheon to honor the illustrious guest. Upon his arrival in Moscow today Miguel d'Escoto was interviewed by our correspondent (Anselmo) Septien.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister Miguel d'Escoto, Radio Moscow (?wishes you) a happy visit to the Soviet Union. Our first question is, of course, what is the purpose of your visit to the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I am arriving on an official visit with the objective that through this visit the friendly and fraternal ties with this noble government and people between Nicaragua and the Soviet Union be strengthened more and more.

[Question] You began your visit to the Soviet Union in Leningrad?

[Answer] That is correct.

[Question] How did you feel when you arrived in Leningrad?

[Answer] Well, I believe that especially for Nicaraguans, and also for any knowledgeable person, being in Leningrad is a kind of pilmgrimage. One feels that one has come to a holy land, where the people have heroically defended their gains. I am talking about the 900-day siege and also of the fact that this city is the birthplace of the Soviet revolution. Thus, one is moved, as I was moved. It is a beautiful way to start a visit to this great nation" through Leningrad.

[Septien] Thank you comrade minister and I would like once again to extend our wishes for a happy stay in the Soviet Union.

[D'Escoto] It has been my pleasure comrade. [End recording]

You have just heard the statement of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman who today began an official visit to the Soviet Union. Later today, Minister Miguel d'Escoto met with his USSR counterpart Andrey Gromyko with whom he exchanged opinions on issues of common interest. The Nicaraguan foreign minister then met with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, with whom he held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko, d'Escoto Talks

LD151452 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec TASS - Talks continued here today between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, and visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. During the talks the sides exchanged views on a number of important international problems of mutual interest. On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. During the luncheon, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the ministers exchanged friendly toasts.

Also present at the luncheon were: from the Soviet side, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of state committees of the USSR, and other officials, and from the Nicaraguan side, the persons accompanying Miguel d'Escoto Brockman on his tour.

The Nicaraguan minister visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath at it. He also laid a wreath on the Grave of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockman also visited the "Borodino battle" panorama.

D'Escoto Press Conference

LD151902 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman described the prospects of Soviet-Nicaraguan relations as splendid. He told a press conference held before his departure from Moscow that relations between the two countries' peoples and governments are characterised by a high level of friendship and brotherhood.

The minister appreciated highly the Soviet peace proposals approved by the UN General Assembly and called them a contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world. "Like other Latin Americans, we consider them correct and timely," he added.

In answer to journalists' questions, Miguel d'Escoto stressed that the United States put forward against Nicaragua far-fetched accusations of interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador, which sought to justify the United States' own intervention in the country.

"No one but the United States interferes in the internal affairs of the Central American state, where a people's revolution is going on," he emphasized. "We are not engaged in export of revolution as it cannot be exported. The only thing we want is to export our cotton, coffee, meat, sugar and timber."

"North American imperialism," the minister pointed out, "once used our territory for the invasion of Guatemala and Cuba. It has been ended now. The United States can no longer use us against fraternal Latin American countries. Nicaragua does not want to be a puppet. We want to become a truly independent, democratic and free state."

D'Escoto Statement

LD151232 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- "The meetings and conversations which I had with Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will help strengthen mutual understanding, improve and deepen the very good relations established between the peoples and governments of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union," a TASS correspondent has been told by Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. He is staying in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The talks in Moscow, he said, were held in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and sincerity. They confirmed the two sides' adherence to the principles of non-interference, respect for the people's right to self-determination and sovereignty. "The Soviet Union," the minister said, "has always shown its great respect for us and displayed its sincere solidarity. The Soviet Union is a great and powerful country which regards with understanding the just struggle of other peoples for a better future."

Speaking about Nicaraguan-American relations, Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said: "The failure of the American formula to resolve the Salvadoran crisis placed the Washington administration into a state of nervousness. It invented Nicaraguan interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs in order to justify its own intervention in that Central American country. Besides, the United States cannot forgive Nicaragua that its people won independence and restored its sovereignty after 70 years of horrors of North American domination."

Washington does not want to put up with this, and is trying to reverse the course of history. It is a pity that the U.S. Government does not want to understand the advance movement of history and the causes of revolutionary fermentation in Third World countries, and constantly deceives itself by claiming that the peoples' struggle is inspired by someone from the outside.

The revolutionary movement of peoples was engendered by the very course of history, the minister stressed. Their political awareness is developing. They understand increasingly clearer the causes of their oppression and take up increasingly more resolutely to the struggle for freedom.

"We in Nicaragua," he said, "would like to reach mutual understanding with the United States. In our view, this would be logical. The very geographical situation compels us to look for a modus vivendi. We hold no grudge against the American people. But we would not like to improve our relations with the United States by abandoning the aspirations of our people and betrayal of the precepts of our heroes who did not spare their blood in the struggle for freedom."

The Nicaraguan minister stressed that in face of the threats of invasion and blockade from the United States, all Nicaraguans, irrespective of their political views, rallied as never before. They unanimously and emphatically denounce the U.S. administration for the use of terrorist methods ("terrorismo verbal") against Nicaragua.

Soviet-Nicaraguan 'Announcement'

LD151726 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua have expressed their conviction that it is necessary to pool the efforts of all states and peoples in the struggle to consolidate peace, avert the threat of war and take effective measures in the sphere of disarmament. This is said in a joint Soviet-Nicaraguan announcement on the visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto Brockman to the Soviet Union.

The Nicaraguan minister was received by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov. Miguel d'Escoto Brockman held talks with the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko.

During the talks the sides noted with satisfaction that the successfully developing relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua were equal and mutually beneficial in character. The Nicaraguan side expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the humanitarian aid to the population of Nicaragua in the form of food-stuffs and medicine supplies.

During the visit the sides signed the programme for cultural and scientific exchanges betwen the Soviet Union and Nicaragua for 1982-1983. The Soviet side expressed support for the efforts of the Nicaraguan Government to normalise the situation around Nicaragua and to ensure peaceful conditions for the country's development.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the 36th session of the UN General Assembly made important political decisions which accord with the aspirations of peoples and the interests of ensuring peace.

The minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua pointed to the great significance of the Soviet peace initiatives, including the proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to the FRG.

The sides stressed the necessity of directing the efforts of all states at a peaceful political settlement of conflicts on the basis of full respect for the right of peoples to independent development, progress and security.

In complex international conditions the USSR and Nicaragua attach great significance to the solution of the existing problems at the negotiating table, to the development of dialogue between the states with a view to composing differences and easing tensions in relations between the states where tensions exist.

Soviet-Nicaraguan 'Declaration'

PA152135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Joint USSR-Nicaraguan declaration at the end of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto's visit to Moscow]

[Text] Moscow -- Negotiations were conducted within a climate of cordiality and mutual understanding between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Minister of Foreign Relations of the USSR, and Miguel d'Escoto. During the course of the conversations, they examined several heated problems within the present international situation and also the possibilities for developing Soviet-Nicaraguan relations. The two parties stressed with satisfaction the equitable and mutually advantageous nature of the relations which are developing successfully between the USSR and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan side recognized the Soviet Union's humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicine to the population of Nicaragua. During the visit, the program for cultural and scientific exchange between the USSR and Nicaragua for 1982-83 was signed. In addition notes were exchanged regarding the development of consular relations.

During the course of the negotiations, the parties expressed their belief in the need to unite the efforts of all states and peoples in the struggle for the consolidation of peace, to overcome the threat of war and to adopt efficient measures in the field of disarmament. In this regard the Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed the great importance of the Soviet peace initiatives, among them, the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev during his recent visit to FRG.

The Soviet side expressed support for the Nicaraguan Government's efforts aimed at normalizing Nicaragua's situation and at guaranteeing peaceful conditions for the nation's development. The parties stressed satisfaction over the approval, at the 36th UN General Assembly session of important political decisions in line with the aspirations of peoples and the vast interests of guaranteeing peace.

Both sides expressed the positive appreciation of the role of the nonaligned countries and their efforts in favor of peace, liberty and the independence of peoples.
The need was stressed for channeling efforts of all states toward regulating, by peaceful political means, the situation of conflict on the basis of full respect for the peoples' right to independent development, progress and security.

Regarding the deteriorating international conditions, the sides placed primary importance on the solution of existing problems at the negotiations table, through dialogue among the states, for the purpose of abolishing the differences and tension in the relations among countries wherever this tension exists. Both sides believe that the negotiations maintained during the course of the visit contribute to the effort to strengthen and promote the relations and friendship as well as the cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. The sides came out in favor of the continuation and broadening of the practice of holding consultative meetings at various levels regarding topics of bilateral relations and international problems of mutual interest.

Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, the Nicaraguan minister of foreign relations, expressed cordial thanks to the government and people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome and hospitality given to him and the officials accompanying him during the course of the visit. He invited Andrey Gromyko to visit Nicaragua officially. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

D'Escoto Departs Moscow

LD151728 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman left Moscow today. He had been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Government. The Nicaraguan guest was seen off at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR.

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Moldavia: Grossu Address

PM111709 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 2-4

["Abridged version" of report delivered at the 2 December Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Speech Delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrades!

The year 1981 will go down in our motherland's history as the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, which laid the foundation for a new stage on the path of Soviet society's epoch-making advance toward communism.

Among the year's sociopolitical events closely linked with the congress decisions and its ideas and policy aims an important place belongs to the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, which the party views with complete justification as the direct, immediate continuation of the work of the congress and as the next step in elaborating and specifying the CPSU's economic policy for the first half of the eighties. A determining guideline in the work of the plenum was the speech, imbued with concern for the people, delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which gave a profound economic and political assessment of the 11th 5-Year Plan and revealed comprehensively the thrilling prospects for our country's further advance, the buildup of its economic potential and the improvement of its sociopolitical relations.

At the same time Leonid Ilich, with characteristic party principles, sharply criticized the lag allowed in the fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program, defined measures for eliminating existing shortcomings in work, and outlined specific paths for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech contains a rich ideological charge. It is imbued with tremendous faith in the people's creative forces and in the fact that the country's working people, relying on highly developed production forces, armed with a precise strategy for progress and monolithically rallied around the party, will achieve outstanding new gains.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum, which passed in an atmosphere of Leninist efficiency and exactingness, wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's activity in implementing the strategic course elaborated by the party in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy and implementing the tasks of communist building.

The plenum basically approved the draft State Plans for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and for 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982 and instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, the kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the primary party organizations, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments to be guided by the provisions and conclusions set forth in the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to focus their attention on the successful completion of the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet held on 17-19 November adopted, after detailed discussion, laws on the State Plans for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and for 1982.

The workers, peasants and intelligentsia of Moldavia, like all our country's working people, welcomed with enthusiasm and profound understanding the objectives and tasks set by the party in the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions, the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the new 5-year plan. By their practical deeds they are expressing heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their tireless concern for the Soviet people's welfare and demonstrating a high degree of awareness and readiness to work still better on the implementation of the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people are perfectly well aware that peace is needed for the successful implementation of the imposing plans of creation, and they are grateful to their dear party and to dear Leonid Ilich for their consistent defense of the cause of international cooperation, the consolidation of detente and the safeguarding of the peoples' security. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG was convincing new confirmation of the Soviet state's peace-loving course. In this event of global significance our country's working people and all people of good will see the Soviet state's adherence to the highly humane principles of peaceful coexistence and its profound confidence in the triumph of the ideals of justice, peace and democracy.

I

The State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 approved by the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and confirmed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session defined new frontiers on the path of creating the material and technical base of communism. It was compiled in full accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress targets and incorporates the party's economic strategy aimed at the steady improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards on the basis of the steady advance of the national ecnomy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development, the more rational utilization of the country's production potential, the all-round saving of all types of resources and the improvement of the work quality.

In attaining the goal which has been set, a decisive role belongs to further raising labor productivity. In the 11th 5-Year Plan 90 percent of the increase in the national income and the same percentage of industrial output growth will be obtained by means of this indicator, while in agriculture and construction the figure will be 100 percent of the increase in output and in the volumes of construction and installation work. Throughout the country's national economy as a whole, labor productivity growth will ensure a saving of the labor of approximately 17 million people.

Describing the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that it clearly outlines paths making it possible to resolve the main tasks of the 5-year plan. It enshrines the party's course toward building up the country's economic potential and enhancing national economic efficiency. It directs people toward the fulfillment of the congress decisions in the sphere of the social program.

At the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that the economy of each union republic would be further developed in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In accordance with the country's 5-year plan and the 15th Moldavian CP Congress decisions, the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1981-85 and the plan for 1982, approved by the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau, have been submitted for examination by this plenum. The Central Committee Bureau believes that they are basically balanced regionally and sectorially, accord with the demands of the main 5-year plan tasks and reflect the republic's existing production and social opportunities for further building up its economic potential.

The 5-year plan takes into account many of the proposals voiced by the working people during the nationwide discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990" and the proposals made by the delegates to the 15th Moldavian CP Congress.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to ensure a 30-percent increase in the republic's gross social product and a 31.7 percent increase in its national income. To strengthen the material and technical base and provide economic backup for the new 5-year plan, it is planned to channel over R4.5 billion in state capital investments, or 4 percent more than the level of the 10th 5-Year Plan, into production and sociocultural construction.

A considerable improvement in qualitative indicators is planned. A saving of over R430 million is to be obtained and the labor of almost 180,000 people is to be saved by introducing measures for new equipment and technology. The volume of production of industrial output of the top quality category is to increase 70 percent.

The growth of production and economic potential is the main material basis for the successful implementation of the party's social program. In the current 5-year period the republic's real per capita incomes will increase 19 percent. The volume of retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will increase 27 percent, the volume of consumer service on the population of the republic as a whole will increase 46.2 percent and for rural areas 51.6 percent.

An important place in the plan is allotted to housing construction. Apartment blocks with a total area of 7.4 million square meters will be constructed in the republic from all sources of financing.

Some R266 million in capital investments will be channeled into the development of the material and technical base of education, culture and health care. It is planned to construct general education schools for 98,000 pupils, children's preschool institutions providing 42,700 places, and hospitals with 3,400 beds.

The further boosting of the republic's production forces, increased industrial production and enhanced efficiency in the work of all sectors are a very important condition for resolving the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The CPSU and the Soviet Government consistently steer a course toward the accelerated development of socialist industry, particularly its base sectors which are the foundation of our country's economic might. The volume of the republic's industrial production over the 5-year plan will increase 32 percent, reaching R9,175 million in 1985. The sectors which determine the level of scientific and technical progress will be developed at preferential rates, and positive advances will take place in the sectorial structure of industry.

The fuel and energy complex will be further developed. The generation of electricity by all power stations will be increased to 16.7 billion kilowatt-hours by the end of the 5 year plan, while electricity consumption in the national economy will increase 27.8 percent.

Instrument building and metal working, represented mainly by enterprises under union jurisdiction, will develop most dynamically in the new 5-year plan. The sectors' gross output will increase 46 percent, totaling R1.81 billion in 1985.

The construction materials industry will be further developed. It is planned to channel R151.3 million into the sector's development. The volume of its gross output over the 5-year plan will increase 12.5 percent and cement production will increase 80 percent.

II

The major tasks in accelerating the rates of industry's development and intensification in the 11th 5-Year Plan, in further improving its structure and ameliorating the mechanism of economic management require that the republic party organization ensure the leadership of this sector and of the national ecnomy as a whole at a higher level and take effective steps to enhance industrial production efficiency.

This is particularly essential because the indicators of economic activity in the first year of the 5-year plan were lower than planned. Some 68 associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the production output plan for the past 10 months. They were responsible for a shortfall of output worth R47.5 million.

Many enterprise and organization leaders have lost their sharp edge of responsibility, have grown accustomed to the nonfulfillment of the plans and consider this entirely permissible. The plenum must give a principled party assessment of this attitude on the part of cadres to the job in hand and demand strictly that they ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all plans, targets and pledges.

The most important indicator characterizing the degree of use of intensive factors for the development of the economy is the proportion of increase in the volume of marketable output production achieved through labor productivity growth. It must be said that in the past 10 months of this year the republic's industry ensured the increase in output through this indicator by only one-third. Almost one out of every four enterprises even let this indicator fall.

Analysis shows that one of the main reasons for this situation remains the shortcomings in setting norms and organizing labor. Another reason is to be found in working time wasted through lack of organization and poor executive discipline. These negative phenomena must be ruled out in the current 5-year plan. This is all the more important in that the cutback in the increase of manpower throughout the country as a whole characteristic of the eighties also applies directly to the Moldavian SSR.

The gorkoms and raykoms, the Moldavian Republic Trade Union Council, the ministries and departments, local soviets and primary party and trade union organizations in production collectives must investigate the reasons for violations of state, labor and production discipline and wage a resolute struggle to eliminate them and to strictly punish those responsible.

The insufficient attention and sometimes irresponsible attitude displayed by management organs and economic leaders to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and planning and organizing the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production are an adverse factor holding up labor productivity growth rates. Plans for the development of science and technology are frequently complied in a noncomprehensive way, and organization and monitoring of their fulfillment are poorly implemented. In the 10th 5-Year Plan only 89-92 percent of enterprises fulfilled the annual plans for the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The Gosplan, ministries and departments must radically improve the organization of the elaboration and fulfillment of plans for the development of science and technology and ensure that this work becomes the main, determining work in the entire multiplicity of measures for production intensification. The gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must raise economic leaders' responsibility for introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress into production and must step up party influence on the solution of these questions through improving control over the implementation of measures for new technology and the enhancement of the masses' labor creativity.

A certain amount of work has been performed in the republic's industry in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress demands for stepping up the struggle for economy and thrift and ensuring a proprietorial approach to the rational utilization of materials, raw material, fuel, electricity and other resources. At the same time many enterprises and organizations in industry and indeed in other sectors of the national economy have still not introduced proper procedures for setting norms and calculating and controlling expenditure on production. Individual leaders, ignoring the principles of financial autonomy, seek to create surplus stocks of material assets which, under the conditions of a planned economy, inevitably lead to serious complications in organizing material and technical supplies. With an exceptionally large and constantly growing need for metal, over 20 percent is wasted in scrap at machine building and construction materials industry enterprises. Every year over 25 percent of wood packing cases go out of circulation. An overexpenditure of leather goods was allowed in light industry last year. Pointless expenditure of electricity and fuel energy is also intolerable.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, considering the enormous importance of the economical management of the economy, adopted a resolution "On Stepping Up Work on Saving and Making Rational Use of Raw Material, Fuel and Energy and Other Material Resources." The task of the party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to bring the CPSU Central Committee and government demands on the effective utilization of material values and embodied labor to the awareness of every worker and to seek unswervingly to ensure that a high degree of organization, discipline, economy and thrift in everything becomes the daily norm of the life and activity of all labor collectives.

The 11th 5-Year Plan also expresses the party's line toward fuller satisfaction of the working people's requirements for consumer goods. In the republic's light industry it is planned to increase the volume of marketable output by 33.2 percent, while in local industry a 45.3 percent increase and in the furniture industry a 23.3 percent increase are planned. The production of cotton textiles will increase 140 percent, for instance, while the production of carpets and carpeting articles will increase 70 percent and the production of knitted outerwear 40 percent.

To satisfy the population's increased demand for consumer goods more fully it is essential to seek out reserves and opportunities for increasing their output and improving their quality. For this it is necessary primarily to accelerate the retooling of enterprises, to improve production, labor and management organization and to seek thrifty use of available facilities, material resources and manpower.

Unfortunately, the results of this year's work show that the apparatuses of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry and the Ministry of the Furniture Industry are reorganizing their work in this direction too slowly, failing to ensure the proper intensification of production and not seeking fulfillment of the projected plans by all enterprises under their jurisdiction. Despite the work which has been performed, the quality problem here remains acute.

The machine building and instrument building enterprises under union jurisdiction have great potential for increasing the production of output in wide demand. But some of their leaders, despite assurances that they will take the necessary steps to increase consumer goods production, have allowed production to fall by comparison with last year's level.

III

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began his analysis of the most urgent tasks of economic building and ways of resolving them with the food problem. This was no accident. The food problem -- on the economic and political planes -- is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan. "Considering the significance of the question," Leonid Ilich said, "the CPSU Central Committee Politburo suggests discussing the food program at a future CPSU Central Committee plenum."

The Moldavian party organization, making extensive use of the tremendous advantages of interfarm sharing and agroindustrial integration, has performed a considerable amount of work on the formation and consolidation of the republic's food complex. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone R4.2 billion, or 56 percent of capital investments in the national economy, were channeled into its development. The food complex's fixed production capital is now 57 percent of all fixed capital. Some 48 percent of workers employed in the national economy work in this complex's sectors and the proportion of its output in the gross social product has reached 60 percent. It is appropriate to add also that the output of the processing industries is over 40 percent of the volume of industrial production. A powerful material and technical base has been created for the food complex, making it possible to build up production steadily and stabely and to improve the quality of the products produced.

However, as the results of the first year of the 5-year plan show, the successful development of the food complex is being held up by serious shortcomings and omissions in its leading component -- the agrarian sector. This year the republic's party organization failed to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in the work of this sector's main fields or the fulfillment of the state plans and targets. Many rayon party organizations, even under conditions favoring the performance of agricultural work, were unable to inspire all workers to ensure timely harvesting of industrial crops, corn, vegetables, fruit and tobacco -- which led to considerable losses in output and a reduction in its quality.

A particularly large lag has been allowed in the development of base sectors of the food complex like grain growing, stockraising, the meat and dairy industry, fruit growing and vegetable growing, viticulture and winemaking. As a result the volume of production and procurements of many types of agricultural output obtained this year were considerably lower than the plan indicators and even lower than the 1980 level.

This year's unsatisfactory results are an indicator of the low level of activity of some leaders and specialists of the agricultural and agroindustrial ministries and departments and of grave omissions in the work of many raykoms and rayispolkoms.

The speaker sharply criticized the republic's Kolkhoz Council and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Moldvinprom and Moldtabakprom associations and Sorokskiy, Rezinskiy, Ungenskiy, Novoanendskiy, Donyushanskiy and Yedinetskiy Rayons which, with a powerful material and technical base and the best arable land and necessary manpower, failed to ensure fulfillment of the plans for output and procurements of agricultural products. The raykoms, primary party organizations and ministry and department leaders must achieve a resolute improvement in the state of affairs in the republic's food complex and direct labor collectives' efforts toward unconditional implementation of the state plans.

In accordance with the 26th party congress directives and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's precepts and instructions on agrarian questions, rapid development rates are being laid down in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the development of Moldavia's food complex, which occupies key positions in resolving the tasks of economic and sociocultural construction and is of tremendous significance in forming consumption and accumulation funds and improving the living standards of the republic's working people.

Average annual agricultural production output is increasing 22 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, while the total volume of agricultural output in 1985 will reach R3.6 billion. Average labor productivity growth per worker in the public sector of production will be 33 percent.

A characteristic feature of the development of Moldavia's agriculture in the 11th 5-Year Plan stemming from the 26th congress and 15th Moldavian CP Congress decisions will be the dynamic development of all its sectors on the basis of the further intensification of the processes of large-scale production concentration and specialization

interfarm and agroindustrial sharing, and the fuller and more effective use of the potential of the newly created formations. At the same time base sectors like fruit growing, viticulture, vegetable growing and the production of industrial crops must develop more rapidly. For these sectors to achieve the production levels set for them it is essential to earmark sufficient manpower and land resources, to create the relevant material and technical base and to introduce more rapidly into practice industrial manufacturing methods and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan huge material, technical and financial resources are to be channeled into the development of Moldavia's agriculture. The total volume of state capital investments will exceed R2 billion and will be 27 percent up on their actual level in the last 5-year plan. One distinctive feature of the utilization of capital investments will be a sharp increase in the volume of resources for the social development of the countryside. Some R188.5 million will be channeled into housing and municipal construction, education, health care and culture alone, which is 38.5 percent more than in the previous 5 years. This is fully in accordance with the spirit of the party's present-day agrarian policy.

The 5-year plan devotes great attention to increasing the productivity of agriculture on the basis of extensive land reclamation and the all-round introduction of chemicals in agricultural production. It is planned to commission 120,000 hectares of irrigated land. The volume of mineral fertilizers will increase 50 percent compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan, that of chemical plant protection agents -- 110 percent, and that of herbicides -- 210 percent.

Agricultural science must accept a higher degree of responsibility for the fulfillment of targets in the new 5-year plan. The science-and-production associations which have been set up must focus their efforts on the main avenues of scientific and technical progress, more fully supply the sector's requirements for high quality planting and sowing material and purebred and hybrid young animals, and improve modern industrial techniques and introduce them more actively into production.

The structure of agricultural production must also be radically improved. The cultivation of mainly late varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, minimal use of the nursery method of cultivating vegetables and late transplantation have led to the situation where the main volume of harvesting operations and fall plowing falls in late September, October and November. If unfavorable weather occurs during those months, the farms suffer tremendous losses of produce and its quality falls. Moreover the execution of nearly all harvesting work in a short space of time leads to a shortage of harvesting and transport facilities and manpower.

Ministry of Agriculture estimates show that if the nursery method of cultivating vegetable crops is increased to 50 percent, it is possible to ensure a total vegetable harvest before 1 September of 600,000-700,000 tons instead of 390,000 tons, which is in effect what we have now with nursery cultivation at 15 percent. In other words, it is possible to obtain nearly twice as many early vegetables. A similar situation would arise in grape, fruit and tobacco growing and even in grain production with the introduction of early varieties and hybrids of the crops concerned.

It is hard to exaggerate the advantages and significance of moving harvesting operations to an earlier date in the conditions of Moldavia's multisector agriculture. It is the task of science-and-production associations and ministry and department leaders and specialists to adopt immediate measures to considerably extend the period of operation of the harvesting conveyor and ensure an earlier start to the harvest of all agricultural crops.

The increasing scale of the food complex and the qualitative transformations in the structure and economic relations of the sectors belonging to it make increased demands on the planning and management system. Many years of practice confirm the urgency and expediency of creating new management organs in the republic in the form of councils of kolkhozes with their interfarm formations and of agrarian-industrial associations with the relevant management organs at the center and locally. Evidently it is now necessary to carry out work in the direction of stabilizing the organizational structures and management organs which have been created, to maintain the course of further improving the machinery of their economic activity and linking it more closely with end results, to bring all formations up to their planned capacities and to make fuller use of their tremendous potential for increasing production efficiency.

As before, one of the most important tasks for party, soviet and economic organs is to do everything to increase the production of food and feed grain. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years it was not possible to ensure a stable high grain harvest or to fulfill plans for the yield of grain crops. The gross grain harvest varied between 2.2 and 3.5 million tons a year, the yield of winter wheat between 29.9 and 40.5 quintals and the corn yield between 28.9 and 41.5 quintals per hectare.

Many rayons permitted serious laggardness to occur in the development of the grain sector. On the farms and in the associations of Dondyushanskiy, Sorokskiy, Rybnitskiy and Oknitskiy Rayons, in the current year's conditions, which were favorable for the cultivation of winter crops, only 31.9-32.9 quintals of winter wheat were harvested per hectare. That is 10-11 quintals less than in Glodyanskiy, Suvorovskiy and Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayons. Farms in Grigoriopolskiy, Rezinskiy, Sholdaneshtskiy, Teleneshtskiy and Floreshtskiy Rayons harvest only 14-20 quintals of corn grain per hectare this year, which is 6-11 quintals less than the republic average.

Analyzing the reasons for low harvests, the speaker noted that in the current year, for the most part, all the corn was sown on spring-plowed land, very late. Fertilizers and herbicides were applied to lumpy, unprepared soil and as a result had no effect, and the sowings were severely affected by weeds. It must be added that the harvesting campaign was long draw-out and inefficient, and this led to considerable losses. Cadres must be clearly aware that such practice compromises industrial methods of crop cultivation and is highly detrimental to agriculture.

Raykoms, rayispolkoms, kolkhoz councils and ministries and departments must improve all organizational work, substantially improve the state of affairs and increase the yield and gross harvest of grain crops.

By the end of the 5-year plan gross grain production must be increased to 3.6 million tons. It is planned to ensure the main increase on the basis of obtaining an average yield of grain crops of some 40 quintals per hectare. It is necessary to increase the machine operators' interest in and responsibility for the cultivation of high harvests of grain crops, to launch republican competition and to institute valuable prizes and large financial bonuses for the winners.

The State Plan for the Moldavian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-85 assigns a special place to industrial and vegetable crops, which play an important part in the republic's food complex. Large appropriations are earmarked for further strengthening the material and technical base of these sectors and developing the sphere of their industrial servicing.

One of the leading industrial crops is sugar beet.

It is planned to increase sugar beet procurements to 3.6 million tons a year. All the organizational work of party and soviet organs and kolkhoz councils in beet growing regions must be directed toward attaining that volume. It is necessary to restore sowing areas to a level of at least 110,000 hectares. They should also be restored in fodder growing associations on a scale of 10-12 percent of the total sown area.

Raykoms and rayispolkoms, primary party organizations and farm leaders must considerably improve the standard of organizational and political work among beet growers and improve their skill. Farm organs and scientific institutions must radically improve the beet growing system and the techniques for the cultivation of the sweet roots, ensure the correct choice of predecessor crops and the replenishment of sugar beet land with organic and mineral fertilizers, using double plowing without fail, step up the influence of all intensive factors for increasing the productivity of beet growing and increase the yield of this crop to a level of 320-350 quintals per hectare or more.

In the current year conditions were exceptionally favorable for sunflower cultivation. Over half of the area of this crop was cultivated by industrial techniques, and 30,000 hectares of the sowings were sown with high-yield hybrids. The plantations were virtually unaffected by disease. However, in most regions all this was not utilized as necessary in order to obtain high gross harvests of the oilseeds. The yield from sunflowers in the republic was only 16 quintals per hectare, while gross production was 97,000 tons less than planned.

The fall in the yield of oilseeds in the current year was considerably affected by the fact that the plantations were not desiccated. For this reason alone gathering in the harvest took nearly a month, while oilseed losses per hectare exceeded 3-4 quintals. At the same time machine operators in Glodyanskiy and Drokiyevskiy Rayons, making wide use of highly productive simple hybrids of early ripening varieties, carrying out desiccation in good time and gathering in the crop rapidly and without losses, harvested 24.5 and 26.7 quintals respectively of high quality oilseeds per hectare. That is 8-10 quintals more than the average for the republic.

In connection with the need to intensify sunflower production Vulkaneshtskiy, Kagulskiy, Tarakliyskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and Komratskiy Rayons will specialize in cultivating seeds of simple hybrids of this crop, and are therefore entirely relieved of the commerical production of sunflowers. It is the task of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Selektsiya science-and-production association and raykoms to ensure that the planned volume of high quality seed is obtained. In order to satisfy the republic's requirements for simple hybrids, it is necessary to begin to reproduce them next year so as to ensure that in 1983 the entire area of sunflowers will be sown with these highly productive seeds.

It is necessary to ensure the cultivation of sunflowers by progressive techniques everywhere, using high-yield varieties of simple hybrids, fertilizers and herbicides, and to ensure that machine operators have an interest in obtaining high harvests.

A characteristic feature of the development of tobacco growing is the stabilization of tobacco procurement plans at a level of 110,000 tons by the end of the 5-year plan. In the coming years a radical modernization of the sector's material and technical base will be carried out and it will be entirely transferred onto an industrial footing. From 1982 it is planned to go over to wide-row machine planting of tobacco. By the end of the 5-year plan the drying of the green leaf will be carried out mainly in a solid mass.

In view of the importance of tobacco growing in strengthening the economy and forming consumption funds and wage levels for a considerable proportion of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, many farms, associations and individual rayons are successfully implementing plans for tobacco procurement and ensuring its high quality. Yet in Sorokskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Ungenskiy, Chimishliyskiy and Sholdaneshtskiy Rayons in the current year a due sense of responsibility toward tobacco growing was not displayed and they failed to fulfill plans for planting this crop, dragged out the transplanting until the end of May, failed to organize the necessary tending of plantations and conducted the harvesting poorly. As a result the republic did not fulfill the plan for the harvest of tobacco, and Kriulyanskiy and Rezinskiy Rayons fulfilled the plan by only 44-45 percent.

In order to fulfill procurement plans for 1982, which are set at 106,000 tons of raw materials, all leaders concerned with tobacco growing must be profoundly aware of their personal responsibility to the state for the sector's development and the attainment of the planned indicators and must give tobacco farms effective assistance in transferring the sector onto an industrial footing with highly efficient techniques.

According to specialists' calculations, in order to fulfill the plan it is necessary to allocate 80,000 hectares of land to tobacco as of 1982 through the end of the 5-year plan, and to obtain 13-14 quintals of dry leaf from each hectare. Ministries and departments must participate directly in this work, and the Gosplan is called upon to ensure timely monitoring of its implementation.

Next year must see a breakthrough in the fulfillment of plans for the sale of tobacco to the state. Here raykoms must considerably improve the standard of organizational work in tobacco growing, concern themselves more effectively with questions of competition in the sector and display greater concern for people. Party committees should apply in tobacco growing the positive experience in organizational work of the Slobodzeyskiy Raykom, which ensured the annual cultivation, harvesting and procurement in the rayon of 270,000 tons of vegetables and 130,000 tons of fruit. That is considerably more difficult than growing, harvesting and procuring 5,000-7,000 tons of dry tobacco leaf per year.

The republic's vegetable growers are faced with crucial tasks in the new 5-year plan. The plan provides for the volume of vegetable procurements in 1985 to be increased to 1.23 million tons. A good economic and social base exists for the fulfillment of this task. Large specialized zones have been created -- the Dnestrovskaya, Yugo-Vostochnaya, Priprutskaya and Yugo-Zapadnaya zones, which are well supplied with labor resources, have irrigated land and possess adequate canning plant capacities.

However, leading systems of agricultural production do not carry out work to develop vegetable growing in a sufficiently well organized way. Farms and associations under the Kolkhoz Council underfulfilled the current year's plan for vegetable procurement by 60,000 tons, and those of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry -- by 80,000 tons. The large fruit and vegetable associations in Novoanenskiy and Grigoriopolskiy Rayons even reduced the sale of produce to the state compared with the actual level reached last year by 8,800 and 6,800 tons respectively. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes display only poor concern for growing early vegetables, and their quality has deteriorated. Sweet peppers, eggplants, onions and also potatoes and melons are in particularly short supply in the stores for sale to the working people.

Party committees in rayons engaged in commercial vegetable growing must give consideration at plenums or meetings of the party and economic aktiv to questions connected with the sector's development; give a principled, critical assessment of the state of affairs in the sector; and outline and implement concrete measures to ensure a radical improvement in its work and the implementation of plans for the procurement and delivery of vegetables.

Taking into account the yield actually achieved, in order to fulfill vegetable procurement plans it is necessary to allocate about 80,000 hectares of land to vegetables. Farms should allocate as much land to vegetables as is necessary to ensure that targets for their production, and also for the production of potatoes and melons, are unconditionally fulfilled. The fulfillment of plans over the full range of products and on time must become the law. Here it is above all party organs which must impose the necessary order.

It is extremely important to ensure a significant improvement in the structure of vegetable crops and a sharp increase in the volume of early vegetables grown by the nursery method and on hothouse and hotbed farms.

Scientific calculations and the practice of leading farms and of Slobdozeyskiy Rayon as a whole show that in order to complete the harvesting and procurement of vegetables by the last week in September, that is, before the onset of frosts, nursery vegetable crops, above all tomatoes, must account for at least 50 percent of the structure for sowing. That is why it is necessary to immediately launch major work to extend hothouse and hotbed farming and cultivate an adequate quantity of high quality seedlings.

The Gosplan, the Kolkhoz Council, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources must continue work to deepen the concentration and specialization of vegetable production in farms in commercial vegetable growing zones, create an appropriate material and technical base, extend the area of irrigated land and organize major interfarm or intrafarm specialized vegetable crop rotation. It is time to complete the introduction of new vegetable cultivation techniques everywhere.

Viticulture and fruit growing will develop rapidly in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Average annual grape production will increase 1.2 times in the 5-year period, reaching 1.6 million tons in 1985; fruit production will increase 1.7 times reaching 1.8 million tons in 1985.

At the 15th Moldavian CP Congress many ministers and departments raykoms and rayispolkoms were severely criticized for failing to develop these leading sectors of the food complex at the required rate and they pledged to take immediate and effective steps to radically improve the state of affairs. However, there have been no substantial changes in the abovementioned sectors in the time that has elapsed.

In viticulture party, soviet and economic organs must concentrate in the new 5-year plan mainly on accelerating the sector's development, increasing its stability and radically improving qualitative indicators. We must plant at least 74,000 hectares of new vineyards, making a total area of 290,000 hectares.

There must be a substantial improvement in the structure of vineyards and the varieties of grapes grown. The proportion of the best table varieties must be increased to 15-20 percent and high-quality early industrial varieties of 40-50 percent, thus making the harvest process 2.5-3 times longer, relieving the pressure on the work force and transport facilities and ensuring a regular supply of products for the working man's table and for industrial processing. All nurseries must concentrate all their econmic activity on this work. Work must continue on concentrating viticulture in southern and central regions and creating large specialized zones there producing high-quality white and red wines, champagnes and the raw materail for brandy.

It is necessary basically to complete the specialization of Moldvinprom agrarian-industrial association sovkhoz-plants in the production of grapes and fruit and to take major steps to ensure their organizational and economic strengthening and social development. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other organizational setups, irrespective of their particular specialization, must take on the maximum workload in accordance with the existing requisite conditions for the production of grapes.

Leaders and specialists of Moldvinprom, the Kolkhoz Council and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and scientists must improve the viticulture system and the varieties and techniques of cultivating grapes. All work must be directed toward improving qualitative indicators and must be carried out in accordance with industry's needs and working people's interests.

Fruit growers have a vast amount of work to do in the new 5-year plan. All efforts must be focused on fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Measures to Further Increase Production and Procurements of Fruit in the Moldavian SSR."

The main task of raykoms, rayispolkoms, ministries and departments is to eliminate any lag as quickly as possible and to substantially improve the sector leadership. Urgent measures must be taken to tidy up old orchards, improve the standard of agrotechnics, chemicalization and irrigation in them and ensure stable fruit harvests.

It is necessary to ensure the faster planting of modern industrial-type orchards (both interfarm and kolkhoz and sovkhoz orchards) so as to make better use of land and manpower resources, to supply them promptly with irrigation and with an adequate quantity of fertilizers and to organize firm defense of plantations against disease and pests. It is very important to correctly determine the structure--the composition in terms of species and varieties--of the new orchards so as to organize uninterrupted operation of the harvest conveyer from May until late November, in other words, for 150-180 days. Berry crops, especially ever-bearing forms of strawberries, raspberries and currants, should be planted in all interfarm orchards. Within the next few years the collective of the Kodru science-and-production association must completely supply the republic's requirements for planting material for fruit and berry crops in accordance with modern fruit farming requirements. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called stockraising the shock front in the countryside. Today that sector is a most important sphere of party work.

In accordance with the 15th Moldavian CP Congress decisions, the Central Committee is planning to implement a major package of measures to strengthen stockraising from the economic organizational viewpoint and to increase production and procurements of the sector's output through the more efficient utilization of the production potential that has been created, improved livestock and poultry productivity and the better use of fodder resources. Over the course of the 5-year plan it is intended to increase livestock and poultry production and procurements 13 percent and meat production from raw material from state resources 27.4 percent. Meat production in 1985 is to be increased to 340,000 tons, and meat production from state resources to 181,000 tons.

This is a very crucial and difficult task. In order to fulfill it, it is first necessary to ensure a high rate of increase in meat resources. Unfortunately, animal productivity remains low. In the last 10 months the average daily weight increase of livestock during fattening has been only 400 grams, and that of swine only 290 grams, which is only a little more than half the plan.

In order to rectify the situation at [fattening] complexes and in stockraising as a whole, the Gosplan, the Kolkhoz Council and the Ministry of Procurement must concentrate all the fodder resources and channel them primarily into meat production. Additional quantities of succulent fodder must be sent to swine raising complexes.

A major reserve of meat resources is to improve the weight standards of the livestock delivered to meat combines. As from this year it is necessary at all costs to increase the live weight of slaughtered hogs to at least 110 kg and that of slaughtered cattle to 440-450 kg. Counting all the animals handed over for slaughter, the resultant additional meat reserve would be more than 25,000 tons. Looses of young animals must also be resolutely combated, the number of swine must everywhere be restored and more offspring must be obtained.

The republic is not making full use of the tremendous potential of poultry raising for increasing meat resources. Early maturity, the great return on fodder and the existence of conditions and production capacities make it possible to build up poultry meat production at a faster rate. The Ministry of Agriculture and its Moloptitseprom science-and-production association must increase poultry meat production 70,000 tons, completely supply the requirements of farms and of the population for highly productive chicks of meat and laying species and breed waterfowl on a large scale.

The production of livestock products on the population's personal plots must be a big source of increased food resources. Party organizations, local soviet ispolkoms and farm leaders should continue to carry out purposeful and specific work to supply the population with young livestock and poultry, offer assistance with fodder and provide moral and material incentives for rural residents to take part in resolving this important state task.

Fodder production remains one of the most urgent problems of the further development of stockraising. The Moldavian CP Central Committee has repeatedly examined questions of creating a firm fodder base on an industrial footing. At the same time the level of its development and organization is failing to ensure the full-value feeding of livestock and poultry. A number of farms and rayons are flagrantly violating the agrotechnical requirements of fodder crop cultivation and fodder procurement techniques and are being extremely slow to increase the productivity of the main fodder crops--alfalfa and corn for silage. Poor use is being made of the great potential of interfarm fodder production associations. This year the republic as a whole has prepared less hay and grass meal and laid in less cured hay and silage than it did last year.

This situation demands that all cadres carefully store and make rational use of every gram of fodder. The uninterrupted operation of fodder shops and fodder lines must be ensured at all livestock units and the careful processing and preparation of fodder before feeding must be organized.

The complex and crucial tasks facing stockraising oblige the republic's rayon party organizations and ministries and departments to take measures to radically improve the sector's work; to display the greatest persistence, initiative and flexibility; and to exploit all reserves and potential for building up the production of livestock products.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the republic's government pay unremitting attention to the processing sectors of industry, which occupy a leading place in the food complex. Their dynamic development determine the level of specialization of the republic's national economy and the republic's place in the all-union division of labor and is an important factor in the socioeconomic rapprochement and organic combination of the agrarian and industrial sectors of the economy and in the creation of an integrated agrarian-industrial complex in the republic.

All sectors of the processing industry will be further developed in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In line with the increase in incoming raw materials, its gross output will increase 32.7 percent and will total R3.97 billion in 1985, or 43.3 percent of the republic's total industrial production. The output of Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry enterprises will increase 24.7 percent, that of Ministry of the Food Industry enterprises will increase 31.7 percent, the figure for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming will be 68 percent and that for Moldvinprom will be 27.8 percent. Some R391 million of state capital investments will be channeled into developing and strengthening the material and technical base of the food, meat and dairy industry sectors.

Unfortunately, most processing industry sectors failed to cope with the state plans during the last 5-year plan. They are also failing to fulfill the output plans this year. It is true that there is an objective reason for this: the considerable shortfall in deliveries of agricultural raw materials because of the unfavorable weather conditions. But it must also be said that many enterprises are not bothering about the timely procurement of agricultural raw materials, about their thrifty storage or about how more high-quality finished product can be produced from them. Nor are the processing industry ministries doing everything to grow a sufficient quantity of raw materials at their own farms and associations.

The leaders of the ministries and departments processing agricultural raw materials are dealing poorly with questions of assimilating capital investments, commissioning capacities and constructing housing and social and cultural projects. They are being slow to retool enterprises, introduce modern, progressive techniques of processing the raw materials and produce new types of output.

The tasks and the scale of the new 5-year plan make serious demands on all cadres and specialists in the sphere of the industrial processing of agricultural output regarding the elimination of shortcomings in the work of the food sectors of industry, which must fulfill the state plans just like other sectors and industry as a whole.

IV

An important place is assigned to capital construction in implementing the program of economic and social transformations outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan and in developing the republic's production potential and culture. The plan envisages raising the limit on state capital investments for the whole range of work to R4.5 billion. The commissioning of fixed capital will increase 21 percent over the 5 years. Some 15 percent of the total volume of capital investments will be channeled into the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. As in the 10th 5-Year Plan, sizable funds are being earmarked for housing and social and cultural construction, education and public health.

It is planned to fulfill the bulk of construction and installation work by the contract method, which will account for over 90 percent of the total amount of construction work. The growth rate of contract work over the 5-year period will be 67 percent for the Ministry of Construction, 55 percent for the Ministry of Rural Construction and 51 percent for the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally again drew attention to the serious shortcomings in capital construction in the country. The organizational and technical level of construction remains low in our republic also, as shown by the systematic failure to fulfill the plan targets. The plans for practically all types of construction have not been fulfilled in the last 10 months.

The agrarian ministries have also worked considerably below their potential this year. In terms of the whole range of work the plan for the assimilation of capital investments channeled into developing agriculture has been only 87 percent fulfilled. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is extremely poor at assimilating capital investments. A lag has also been allowed to occur in the construction of enterprises intended to produce consumer goods.

Capital construction efficiency remains low. The plans for improved labor productivity and reduced prime cost in construction and for profits are not being fulfilled.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau believes that the main reasons for the serious lag in capital construction remain the shortcomings in the work of the leading contract construction organizations, the poor discipline and responsibility of cadres for mobilizing construction worker collectives to fulfill the state plans, the lack of scale and flexibility in the disposition of forces when organizing the utilization of the existing huge potential of material and technical facilities and manpower resources, and the poor standard of management of capital construction as a whole.

Despite some increase in the pace of construction work during the second half of the year compared with last year's level, the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Constuction fulfilled the 10-month plan for construction and installation work under the terms of general contracts by only 85 percent, while the figure for the Ministry of Rural Construction was 84 percent. These ministries' party organizations and collegiums must be more vigorous in solving the whole complex of problems in improving construction, increasing its efficiency, training construction worker cadres, providing the organizations under their jurisdiction with cadres, and creating the requisite social and consumer service conditions for them.

In recent years client ministries have allowed their work to deteriorate sharply. Many of them are failing to display due concern for promptly preparing design estimate documents and submitting them to contract organizations, setting aside the construction sites, starting financing and delivering industrial equipment. The situation in these ministries' own construction organizations is also poor.

The leaders of client ministries and departments must radically improve the work of subunits engaging in construction and display greater concern for further developing and strengthening the material and technical base of sectors and for constructing housing and municipal and consumer service projects for labor collectives.

Gorkoms and raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms are poorly exercising leadership of capital construction. It can be said with complete justification that most party committees, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms fail to investigate profoundly and skillfully the activity of construction organizations, poorly analyze the reasons for failures to fulfill the plan, do not display due exactingness toward cadres and give little help to construction projects in supplying workers in mass professions carrying out education work and improving construction workers' housing and consumer service and production conditions.

A major shortcoming in the leadership of capital construction is the untimely supply of construction worker cadres for construction organizations. Of course, in order to solve the cadre problem it is necessary to create training and production combines and to construct vocational and technical schools -- in other words, to train construction and installation workers in a well-organized fashion. But it is necessary to take immediate measures today to fill the vacant jobs. To this end people from industrial enterprises and young people must be recruited for construction projects and manpower turnover must be resolutely combated. People must be surrounded with consideration and concern; housing, children's institutions and boarding houses must be constructed, and hot food and the sale of foodstuffs must be organized at construction sites. In other words, everything must be done to supply construction sites with their full complement of manpower. This is the main thing in the party leadership of construction and this question must be constantly monitored by the Moldavian CP Central Committee sections and secretariat.

The supply of construction materials to construction projects requires considerable improvement. The Gosplan, Gossnab, Ministry of Industrial Construction and transport organizations must organize the rhythmical supply of these to construction projects.

Questions of housing construction must be specially monitored. To this end a package of measures to guarantee the fulfillment each year of the program for the commissioning of housing must be formulated and implemented. The emphasis must be on the industrialization of housing construction.

The increasing scale of economic building and the tremendous scope of motor transportation make serious demands on highway construction.

During the new 5-year plan R101.1 million of state capital investments and R35 million from enterprise funds enlisted for highway construction will be assigned for these purposes. This will make it possible to commission 272 km of hard-surfaced highways.

The Ministry of the Construction and Utilization of Roads and rayispolkoms must increase the attention they pay to highway construction, improve the efficiency of the work of the newly created road construction associations, strengthen their material and technical base, supply them with modern road construction equipment and motor transport, improve construction quality, and make extensive use of graders to lay cement concrete and asphalt concrete surfaces on a granite foundation.

Transport in the republic will develop at a rapid rate in the current 5-year plan. In 1985 the freight turnover on railroad transportation will be more than 1,049 ton-kilometers and passenger traffic will be more than 1.39 million passenger-kilometers. In order to assimilate these volumes, railroad workers must more extensively introduce progressive industrial processes, new equipment and the experience of leading collectives; reduce the time taken to marshal trains; reduce freight car idle time during loading operations; and deliver more freight by the block [marshrutnyy] method and in containers and packages. It is a most important task of railroad transport workers to organize precise collaboration with industrial enterprises.

By the end of the 5-year plan freight shipments by general-purpose motor transport are to show an increase of 21 percent over 1980.

Personnel in this sector must more rapidly eliminate the existing shortcomings and ensure that the projected plans are fulfilled.

The volume of communications output will increase 22 percent during the 5-year period. Communications personnel must more fully meet the needs of the national economy and the population for services, improve the quality of the work of all types of communications, radio and television, increase the level of mechanization of production processes and expand the containerized shipment of mail consignments.

An important place in implementing our party's socioeconomic program and in implementing its supreme goal -- steadily boosting the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards -- belongs to trade, public catering and consumer services. Questions of developing this service sphere and the improvement of efficiency and quality of work to supply working people as fully as possible with food products and consumer goods and to expand the list of services on offer to the population were the subject of serious discussion at the Third Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum. Gorkoms and Raykoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, ministries and departments must take suitable measures for the absolute fulfillment of the plenum decisions and raise the work of trade and consumer services enterprises to a level matching up to the demands of the party's social program.

Comrades! The 1982 plan is a component part of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It embodies a high rate of development for all sectors of the national economy, improved social production efficiency and a further increase in the material well-being of the republic's working people. The growth rate of industry as a whole is to be 5.3 percent. The food and meat and dairy industries and the sectors producing consumer goods will develop at faster rates.

In view of the lag that was allowed to occur this year, high development rates are being set for agriculture in 1982. It is planned to increase the sector's gross output by 25 percent compared with this year's level and to raise it to R3,294 million.

It is planned to channel R665 million of capital investments into the development of agriculture -- an increase of 14.7 percent over 1981. On the basis of increased production and improved efficiency national income will increase 11.3 percent and retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade will increase 6.7 percent.

Both in terms of scale and in terms of their coverage of every aspect of economic and sociopolitical life, the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 1982 plan are tremendous. Every line of the state plan is full of concern for the good of Soviet people. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, in order to successfully fulfill them it is necessary "to work better, to organize production better and to produce better. In short, to work more efficiently."

The demands set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech impose on the republic's party organization a tremendous responsibility for mobilizing the communists and all the working people to work selflessly and creatively in the name of further developing the republic's production and spiritual forces and increasing working people's material well-being and to ensure the steady upsurge of the food complex sectors and the entire economy.

It is now exceptionally important for gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations to mount extensive and effective agitation and propaganda and mass political work so as to convey promptly and clearly to the republic's communists and all its working people the implications and significance of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the principled propositions and conclusions contained in them regarding fundamental questions of our country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

In implementing the plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions the entire arsenal of forms and means of ideological and educational influence -- the political enlightenment and economic education system, effective forms of mass propaganda and political agitation, the press, television and radio -- must be used to full effect. The role of ideological cadres and of all party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic leaders in this large and important task is great.

The emphasis in ideological activity must be on instilling in every worker, kolkhoz member and representative of the intelligentsia and in all the republic's working people great discipline and organization and a conscientious and responsible attitude toward work. The essence of this work is to ensure that everyone has a clear idea of the seemingly simple truth that material wealth and social benefits are created only by labor and profoundly grasps the fact that it is impossible to distribute and consume more than has been produced.

The everyday task of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must be to organize really effective nationwide competition to scale the planned heights in all sectors and spheres of the republic's national economy without exception. The efforts of the competition participants must be directed toward revealing and making fuller use of reserves, most rigorously saving all that we possess today, and steadily improving production efficiency and output quality.

The republic's labor collectives have embarked on a 60-week shock labor vigil and have adopted stepped-up socialist pledges in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It is the duty of party organizations to vigorously support the masses' creative impulse, to develop the people's initiative in every possible way and to mobilize the working people to inspired, creative labor and to the attainment of high end results.

The successful fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions and the new 5-year plan targets will depend to a tremendous extent on the further improvement of the standard of work by gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, which are called upon to better fulfill their role as the militant champions of party policy and the organizers of the masses and to instill in working people a great sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the plans.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions oblige party organizations to create an atmosphere of exactingness in collectives and to secure a further increase in organization and efficiency, the strengthening of state and labor discipline at all levels and the absolute implementation of the planned measures to improve the economic management machinery. Monitoring and verification of execution must be stepped up and must be prompt and systematic, and the organic fusion of monitoring with practical work to fulfill the party and government directives must be ensured.

Gorkoms and raykoms must deal better with the selection, placement and training of cadres; considerably increase the level of their responsibility for the work entrusted to them; and call strictly to account those who fail to fulfill party decisions, abuse their public and official positions and violate party discipline. The great cadre turnover, expecially in agriculture, cannot be tolerated either. Party organizations must seek to preserve cadre stability, must not allow leaders to be replaced without justification and must better organize their education and training.

The 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November plenum oblige us to improve the style and methods of work of party committees and soviet and economic organs. After all, it is no secret that the efforts of certain personnel and specialists are often spent not in organizing implementation but in preparing new resolutions, measures and orders and holding various conferences and sessions that are not always prompted by the interests of the cause. Certain leaders sometimes lack the application to complete what they begin, and often also lack responsibility for the sector of work entrusted to them.

The improvement of the standard of party work so that it measures up to the complexity of the tasks being resolved in the spheres of industry and agriculture and the widespread utilization of purposeful methods of work in every sector of party activity will promote the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges.

Comrades! Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, that the republic's communists and all its working people will devote all their strength, energy and experience to the struggle of the whole people to successfully implement the 11th 5-Year Plan and will make a fitting contribution to realizing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Lithuanian CP Plenum

FM151139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent D. Shnyukas report on the 2 December Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum under the general headline "Improving Efficiency"]

[Text] Vilnyus -- The republic's working people are ending the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan on the whole successfully. The targets for the sale of arable produce to the state have been fulfilled. The wintering period in stockraising units has begun quite well. The industrial output plans for the first 11 months of the year have been overfulfilled.

The Lithuanian party organization is doing a considerable amount to improve the management of the national economy and raise its efficiency. A comprehensive program for intensifying industrial production has been approved.

A Lithuanian CP Central Committee plenum which was discussing the republic party organization's tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at it said that all this creates a good basis for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan. And it is quite intense -- in the 5 years it is planned to increase national income by 17 percent, production of industrial output by 23 percent and gross agricultural production by 10 percent.

The report by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and the speeches by the other comrades focused special attention on eliminating shortcomings and making the best possible use of positive experience. At the forefront was the implementation of the food program. They said that the foundation of stockraising -- the fodder base -- must be considerably reinforced. This can be done by ensuring a better yield from reclaimed land and carefully planned crop-sowing patterns.

Improving the quality of local party, soviet and agricultural organs' work is of great significance, the speakers said. It is precisely they who must seek to create conditions which will encourage and develop kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' initiative and prompt them to work for a high end result.

In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions the main installations to be commissioned during the 5-year plan in Lithuania are in the fuel and energy sector: The first capacities of the Gnalina nuclear power station, the Kayshyadoris pump-storage power station and the third Vilnyus thermal stabilization power station and the second phase of the Mazheykyay oil refinery. But construction progress on these projects is very tense; full use is not being made of the equipment and manpower resources. The lag in the work is causing great financial losses. The plenum set the task of using capital investments more economically, organizing production better and introducing team financial autonomy more widely.

Increasing significance in industry is attached to mechanization of manual labor and enterprise modernization. But not on an indiscriminate basis. The plenum criticized the practice whereby "retooling" results in the number of workers increasing faster than production. It is just this sort of plan, contradicting the spirit of the Central Committee November plenum, which, for instance, the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry is proposing for Shyaulyay's Vayras moped plant.

The plenum also discussed in detail stepping up production of consumer goods and improving their quality. In this connection the republic has accumulated considerable experience worthy of attention. But there are still enterprises producing so-called "unmarketable" goods.

The speakers noted that the complex and large-scale tasks require efficient cooperation among all sectors of the national economy and increased organization, efficiency and discipline in all elements of leadership and management. Party organizations must not disregard any instance of irresponsibility, lack of discipline or abuse.

The plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee that the communists and all the republic's working people will spare no effort to fulfill the outlined plans.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MEETING OF MOSCOW CITY SOVIET

LD152130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The plan for the capital's social and economic development for 1981-85 and the plan and budget for 1982 provide for a considerable increase in all branches of its economy.

These were ratified today at a session of Moscow city soviet. Speaking about the tasks put forward at the November 1951 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and by Comrade Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum, the deputies concentrated their attention on the problem of the most rapid transfer of the city's economy to an intensive path of development, and reconstruction and technical reequipment of enterprises. They called upon the capital's soviets to monitor more actively the fulfillment of plans and orders, and to demand more strictly that economic managers observe the economy drive.

Taking part in the session's work was Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ALEKSEYEVA TO LEAVE MOSCOW FOR U.S. 18 DEC

NC152022 Paris AFP in English 2014 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Liza Alekseyeva, step-daughter [as received] of dissident Andrey Sakharov, will leave here on Friday for the United States to join her husband by proxy Aleksey Semenov, sources close to Miss Alekseyeva said today.

Miss Alekseyeva obtained her exit visa on Monday after a hunger strike by Dr Sakharov and his wife Elena Bonner. She has however kept her Soviet nationality, which should in principle permit her to return to the Soviet Union.

Mrs Bonner, meanwhile, is due in Moscow tomorrow from Gorkiy, where Dr Sakharov is in internal exile. Miss Alekseyeva was allowed to visit them on Saturday.

BONNER ON FURTHER AIMS OF HUNGER STRIKE

NC160843 Paris AFP in English 0839 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (AFP) -- Dissident Soviet physicist, Andrey Sakharov, will remain in hospital for ten more days and has gained four of the 11 kilograms he lost during a 17-day hunger strike, his wife Elena Bonner said here today.

Mr Sakharov and his wife went on the strike in order to obtain an exit visa for their daughter-in-law, Liza Alekseyeva, so she could join her husband by proxy marriage in the United States.

"Our hunger strike went beyond the realm of family problems. It drew the attention of the world to the right of free emigration as described in the Helsinki accords. We have obtained a great victory over the Soviet authorities," Mrs Bonner said.

Mrs Bonner, who arrived here today from Gorkiy where Dr Sakharov lives in internal exile, appeared tired but said that she had regained three of the eight kilograms that she lost during the fast.

She added that authorities had given no indication as to what would happen to her husband now the fast was ended but she assumed their internal exile in Gorkiy would continue.

Mrs Bonner said her husband was very troubled by the declaration of a state of siege in Poland, which he learned from foreign radio broadcasts he had heard in hospital.

"Solidarity cannot disappear without a trace and the Polish authorities will have to take its strength into account," Mr Sakharov was quoted as saying by his wife.

Mrs Bonner arrived here to help her daughter-in-law, Liza Alekseyeva prepare for her departure to the United States expected on Friday. Miss Alekseyeva is scheduled to stop in Paris on her way.

PARTY APPROVES ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST WORKERS' APPEAL

WA040855 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee approval of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast agricultural workers' appeal]

[Text] The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee has approved the appeal of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast agricultural workers to all the republic's rural workers for the organized wintering of livestock and an increase in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products in 1982.

Obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, trade union and Komsomol organizations and agricultural authorities are obliged to discuss the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast workers' appeal at meetings of sovkhoz, kolkhoz and other agricultural enterprise collectives and to develop effective socialist competition for the organized wintering and an increase in the numbers and productiveness of the livestock and an increase in production efficiency in every possible way, paying special attention to the rational use of available fodder, its processing on each farm and an improvement in the organization of labor at the livestock sections.

It is proposed that the editorial offices of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting extensively illustrate the course of the socialist competition of the republic's stockbreeders and propagandize the experience of the pacesetters.

Let us Conduct the Livestock Wintering in an Organized Manner and Give the Motherland More Animal Husbandry Products!

Dear Comrades!

Together with all the republic's working people, the agricultural workers of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast are persistently implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and commemorating the splendid jubilee -- the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia -- with great successes.

Having counteracted the difficult weather conditions with high organization and skill, in the current year the oblast's farmers cultivated a pretty good harvest, gathered it in good time and fulfilled the quotas for the sale to the state of grain, vegetables, potatoes, grapes, sugar beet and other crops.

Pronounced improvements were achieved by the stockbreeders. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the volume of sales to the state of meat, milk and eggs increased. The annual plan for wool purchases has been fulfilled.

A new surge of labor enthusiasm and creative activity was stirred in us, as in all Kazakhstanis, by the warm and cordial words of greeting of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in connection with the republic's successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

In response to the attention and concern of the party and government, party, soviet and agricultural authorities, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all agricultural workers are fully resolved to continue to increase the production of field and farmstead products, make fuller use on every farm of available resources and potential and raise the efficiency of farming and animal husbandry and product quality.

A most critical period -- the livestock wintering, which demands of the stockbreeders a great effort -- has now arrived at the farmsteads. Organized wintering is a matter of honor for all workers of the shock front in the countryside.

Our republic is a major animal husbandry base of the nation. We are profoundly aware that the workers of each oblast and each rayon and farm are called on in the stalling period also to make the maximum contribution to Kazakhstan's fulfillment of the quotas for the sale to the state of meat, milk and other products.

Our oblast's farms have all the conditions for preventing losses of livestock in the winter period and a decline in its productiveness and for fulfilling the national economic plans and pledges of the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production and procurement of animal husbandry products.

It is well known that fodder is the basis of success in animal husbandry. Taking this into account, we have performed a great deal of work to accumulate it. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have laid in 1,042,000 tons of hay and 252,000 tons of haylage, which is more than the plan, and piled up 1.3 million tons of silage.

Particular attention has been paid to increasing the quality of the procured fodder. Some 1.2 million tons of silage and haylage were stored in lined trenches and silage and haylage towers. On the majority of farms, fodder has been fully delivered to livestock wintering locations, particularly the remote outlying pastures, and the repair and construction of housing, livestock premises, food-preparation shops and feed kitchens, machinery and mechanisms for the processing of the fodder and watering-place installations have been completed ahead of time.

We understand full well that the success of the wintering will largely depend on the extent to which the fodder is used rationally. This is why special attention is being paid to preparing it for feeding. This makes possible the more economical expenditures of all fodder resources, particularly grain forage, for which all stockbreeders are obliged to strive.

Some 163 food-preparation shops, 106 units for the preparation of hay meal, 57 granulators and much other equipment will be operating on the farms in the livestock stalling period. This will make it possible to feed the animals almost all the fodder in prepared form -- by way of steaming, flavoring and the preparation of various fodder mixtures, pellets and silage pastes for hogs. Microelements, vitamin and mineral additives and other biologically active preparations are being introduced to the livestock rations everywhere.

Our paramount concern is an increase in meat production. Relying on accumulated experience, we will improve the organization of the fattening of the animals. We will secure an average daily weight gain for the entire cattle herd of no less than 500-550 grams and raise the average delivery weight per head in the winter period to 415-420 kilos and that of hogs to 105-110 kilos.

Our oblast is a zone of intensive dairy livestock raising. We will adopt all measures to increase the production of milk and improve supplies thereof to the people of Alma-Ata city. We will raise the average per cow milk yield in the stalling period to 1,980 kilos and sell the state from October 1981 through July 1982 126,000 tons of milk, 4,000 tons more than in the same period of the last wintering. We will struggle persistently for an increase in the quality of all animal husbandry products.

We will fully preserve the wintering herd and the young animals which are born and undertake to obtain 100 lambs, 75-80 calves, 70 foals and 2,500 piglets per 100 mothers.

In the second year of the current 5-year plan we will fulfill the socialist pledges for the sale to the state of animal husbandry products and increase the numbers of all types of livestock and poultry.

In the stalling period we will improve the organization of labor at the livestock sections, the care of animals and zooveterinary services and carry out artificial insemination of the ewes in good time.

We are sure that we will be assisted by the machine operators and workers of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture enterprises in ensuring the high dependability of all farmstead equipment, mechanisms, electrical equipment and the water-supply system.

Recognizing that the success of the wintering is determined by people and their high sense of responsibility for their assigned work, the farm party organizations and leaders have brought all livestock sections up to strength with highly skilled personnel, and experienced stockbreeders' patronage of the younger ones is practiced extensively. Particular attention is being given to creating the essential cultural-social and production conditions for the people. Trading centers, mobile stores, medical centers, traveling composite teams for everyday cultural services, information rooms and auto clubs will operate continuously for this purpose.

Communists, Komsomol members, local soviet deputies and trade union activists have been sent to the decisive animal husbandry areas.

Party and party-Komsomol groups and people's control posts are operating at those farmsteads and branches that are struggling against instances of lax management and extravagance, creating an atmosphere of intolerance of violators of discipline and of negligent workers and, in conjunction with the management authorities, putting an end to any shortcomings that are brought to light.

Efficient organizing and mass-political work among the stockbreeders is being performed by the agitators and political imformation workers, and zooveterinarian and economic studies have been extensively organized.

The terms of socialist competition among the stockbreeders for the successful wintering of livestock have been drawn up in the oblast, and the corresponding agreements between rayons, farms, branches and farmsteads have been concluded. The propagation of these terms summation of results have been organized, and the forms for the moral and material encouragement of the pacesetters are being refined. The stockbreeders have adopted individual pledges.

Each of us is profoundly aware that the successful wintering of livestock will serve as a dependable basis for the further growth of public animal husbandry, an increase in the production of products and realization of the party's food program.

Dear Comrades! In adopting the high pledges, we call on all the republic's stockbreeders and all rural workers to commission all resources and potential so that on the basis of the efficient use of fodder and a conscientious, creative attitude toward work we strive in the winter period to obtain the maximum animal husbandry output and ensure an increase in the herd and its preservation. We will develop socialist competition so as to increase the production and purchases of meat, milk and other products of the farmsteads and unconditionally fulfill the plans and socialist pledges even more extensively and make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses.

The appeal was adopted at a meeting of the oblast's party-economic aktiv on 10 November 1981.